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THE UPWARD SCALE.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Dr. Cupid.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Uncle Hiram.
PARK THEATRE—The French Spy.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Cleveland has been President only seventeen days, he is reported to be already "tired and irritated." That is nothing to what the whole Democratic party will be before long.

A TARPON has been caught on the Florida coast which is described as "ten and a half feet long, with a double row of teeth and a smile like a candidate for office." It should be sent to Mr. Cleveland forthwith as a typical contribution from the South.

ALL the people interested in settling the Hawaiian negotiations are making a dead set for the islands to meet Mr. Cleveland's commissioner where they can do the most good. The hasty expeditions of these diplomats are becoming somewhat ludicrous.

THE New York and San Francisco papers are carrying on a heated discussion as to whether the new coast-defense vessel Monterey burned out her boilers on her trial trip or not. We suggest that the pencil-pushers could not decide the fact between them even if they were given a chance to inspect the boilers. The best way is to send the Monterey to sea, and then note whether she blows up or not.

ALICE COZENS, the girl who committed suicide the other night in a New York hotel, is the latest victim of the thirst for life behind the footlights. She was the only child of well-to-do parents, but she had an insane desire to become an actress, and adopted as her motto, "The Stage or the River." Her suicide was the result of the unhealthy and morbid habit of thought into which her aspirations led her.

CHIEF CHOKER of Tammany fame was a poor man in 1889, with a mortgage on his home. Within the past few months he has purchased a stock farm for \$250,000, a residence for \$85,000, and fast horses at a cost of \$90,000. All of which shows that it pays to be boss of Tammany politics.

It is useless remonstrating with the new Secretary of Agriculture, who wears "store clothes" and parts his hair in the middle, over the weather he is laddling out to us in this first month of his administration. Uncle Jerry Rusk set the example, and it can not be expected of a Democrat that he will know any better than to follow. Let 'er rain!

The market value of a corpse came up before a Chicago justice the other day. In the writ of replevin which gave rise to the suit, between two undertakers, the value of the body was placed at \$100. The Herald says: "Expert testimony was called, from which it appeared that a cadaver in good condition was worth \$125 at private sale, but that at auction it would not bring that much. The expert witness further deposed that if a man had no use for a corpse he might not give over \$5 or \$10 for it." The ingenuously of this latter bit of testimony is refreshing. To corpse brokers and to wholesale and retail corpse dealers generally it may sound natural enough, but the ordinary citizen would give \$5 or \$10 any time not to possess a corpse. As corpses are not covered in the regular daily quotations, it may be of interest to know that the witness also testified that the corpse market is dull just now."

ONE of the best bills adopted by the late Legislature was one introduced by Mr. Bulla, providing that the State shall become the purchaser of all property sold for delinquent State and county taxes. This cuts off the hungry horde of tax-title sharks who have hitherto preyed upon the community almost without hindrance. The evil use which this class of sharpers have made of their opportunities is too notorious to require much discussion. After bidding in delinquent property, posting a notice and waiting the prescribed time to obtain a tax-deed, they had the owner completely at their mercy, and could exact any price that was feasible to wring out of him. The new law will change all this so far as State and county taxes go. The State being the purchaser, the property can be redeemed at any time within five years on the payment of a prescribed penalty. It is not likely that the State will be cut out of any great revenue by this method. No man wants a cloud on his title, and the probability is that most of the delinquencies will be paid, as hitherto, within a year after the sale. Instead of allowing the tax-title sharks to run through the delinquent list and take the cream of the property, leaving the skim-milk for the State to take in the Commonwealth will take a lien on it all, and is very certain to be reimbursed therefor.

The Real Estate Outlook—A Common-sense View.

Assuming that Southern California is now on the point of entering another era of real estate activity and great material development, as indicated by all the signs of the times, it is the part of wisdom for us to take a philosophical view of the situation, to the end that we may not repeat some of the blunders of the late boom. Nothing is to be gained for the country, and individuals would be benefited very little in the long run, by a period of crazy speculation.

When people begin to gamble on their debts and inflate values of realty after the stock-exchange method, the whole procedure takes on an unhealthy aspect, and only a few operators make anything on a final clean-up, while the great majority are certain to come out losers. There is a right and a wrong way to deal in real estate, just as there is a right and a wrong way to buy and sell grain or stocks. It is pretty certain that the plan of dealing in margins is the wrong way. It is a gamble, pure and simple, and extra hazardous, whether the thing dealt in be land or the product of land. An unfavorable turn in the market, which cannot be foreseen, is liable to wipe out a man's fortune as speedily as the turn of a card when he is gambling for high stakes.

On the other hand, the man who buys real estate as a legitimate investment—who has the means to hold it so as to benefit by the development of the country—and meanwhile, can make some use of it by occupancy or rental—has one of the safest investments that can be conceived. Anybody who buys land judiciously in this growing section, and is prepared to hold it long enough, is sure to come out on the right side. If buyers would bear this idea in mind, and not overreach themselves through an ambition to become suddenly rich, their estates would never fall into the hands of the Sheriff!

We believe that the present is a most opportune time for real estate investment in Los Angeles city and county, on such a basis as here outlined. The prospects of this city to become a place of great commercial importance, with large manufacturing interests, and a population running up into the hundreds of thousands, were never before so clearly outlined as they are today. Influences entirely outside of our own control are operating to this end. The great highway of Western coast commerce is shifting in our direction. The completion of the Nicaragua Canal, which may be set down as a certainty, will be one of the most powerful factors in this change. Transoceanic commerce will surely drift this way if the transisthmian commerce does. We already have two competing, transcontinental lines of railway and a third is in process of building. Given the shortest and best lines of traffic across the country, and enough of them to cause reasonable competition; given also the nearest commercial port for the Nicaragua Canal and the Central and South American coast trade, and it is inevitable that the great tide of traffic from these sources must set our way.

All of these things should be borne in mind by the far-seeing investor in real estate. He may feel sure that, within ten years from the present time, Los Angeles will have a population of 150,000 or 200,000, and established industries to make this one of the most prosperous and progressive cities in the country. With such a population all of our present values will be made very secure, and most of them will be radically advanced. Buyers can well afford to pay present prices, and when they see property that suits them for an investment, they would do well not to haggle too long over the price, with the expectation that some unexpected turn of the market will bring it lower. The chances are all the other way.

On the other hand, owners and agents who want to sell should be content to accept present prices. There is no crazy inflation of values in sight. If they desire to realize they should accept a reasonable offer, and not begin to mark up prices as soon as a possible buyer comes in sight. It is better to let the property go, get out of debt and buy again than to hang on by the ragged edge, mark up prices and stagnate the market. Excessive prices have the sure effect of causing congestion in the market; movements, which otherwise would go on freely, are checked, and intending purchasers are driven off. This is always bad.

Every transfer that takes place helps to set the pace for other transactions. Profits depend more on an active market than on one that is unduly inflated. Let the enterprising Eastern blood come in and set things a-going in good earnest, and real estate will no longer be such a drug as it has been for the past five or six years. By and by everybody who desires to can sell at a reasonable figure, and then we shall have prosperous times.

Our word of caution is against gambling in real estate on margins; against putting on fancy prices that hypothesize the future; against holding too tight when a sale is desirable; against losing our heads directly that real estate begins to move with some fre-

dom. There are more fortunes awaiting present holders who adopt a safe middle course than those who go to either extreme. Our next boom should be a sensible, steady, progressive one, justifying all values as it goes along, and it will bring solid prosperity, and no calamitous reaction in its wake.

A Brand New Plan for Running a Library.

A correspondent writing over the signature "Ajax" calls attention to the large outlay for clerical service involved in carrying on the Public Library—nearly \$1000 per month—and suggests a plan proposed by some Eastern theorist to cut off a large share of this expense. He proposes to make the library shelves accessible to all who visit the library, each one waiting on himself. An outline of the scheme is thus given:

First—Letter each book case plainly.
Second—Number each book.
Third—Compile each one entering the library to pass through a self-registering turnstile and pass out the same way.
Fourth—Station a doorkeeper at the turnstile with a blank book to receive the signature of each one entering, and the same party passing out writes opposite his or her name the book he has taken.

Our correspondent says: The Eastern crank who offers this idea asserts that four employees, at \$50 per month each, are ample to serve the public in a city of 100,000 people, and all else is performed by the public itself for itself. That if the book cases are all plainly lettered and each book numbered the public soon learns the place of each book, and naturally puts each book in its place. The turnstile informs us how many people go in and out. The doorkeeper must show the signature of each one going in and what book each one brings out. The doorkeeper has an alphabetical list of all entitled to use the library. His book for signatures is a prepared blank, so that under each head is entered the title and number of each book taken out—or that the party went in to read, etc. Of the four employees, one is janitor, one is doorkeeper, and two arrange and supervise the books and periodicals.

The plan has some good points about it, notably that which gives the public access to the book shelves, but, on the whole, we fear it is a little too much on the Bellamy "Looking Backward" order to be very satisfactory in actual use. The turnstile would get mighty tired looking after things on a crowded Saturday.

On the other hand, however, there appears to be an extraordinarily large force of employees in the local library, as compared with some of the great libraries of the country. The pay-roll for February was nearly \$1000, and the relations between the charging librarian and the rock-ribbed City Auditor continue strained.

A broad smile pervades the community over the prospective discussion of "men's rights" before the Unity Club a week from tomorrow. Certain ladies interested in evening-up things politically have taken the matter in hand, and they will discuss "Men in Politics," "Men in the Home" and "A Higher Education for Men." They will have a chance to pay back in kind some of the patronizing discussions that have taken place in political gatherings, legislative bodies and current literature, and nobody doubts their disposition or ability to do both facetious and sarcastic. The prerogative of woman to have the last word in a discussion is unquestioned, and the best thing the men can do is to hide their heads under the bed-covers and let things pop.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—Not even the deluge which poured from a sudden sky last night could keep the crowd from going to see that bora comedian, Frank Daniels, and his company of jolly and clever people in his latest play, *Dr. Cupid*. The play, as such, has no more to commend it to playgoers than the ordinary run of farce comedies, which are but vehicles for eccentric comedians, dancers and singers to display their talents and accomplishments. Mr. Daniels is clean-cut comedy in himself. He does not exert himself to raise a laugh and does not need to; his nature is a fine, fat drollery, the cock of his eye, the way he manipulates a cigar in that left hand and the abandon and devilment that he throws into his dances and his rollicking songs. His costermonster singing is a bit of extremely clever character work, and it would be impossible to put him into any sort of a "play" which would not have the house with him from the moment he comes upon the stage. He is surrounded by some very bright people, who do their share in keeping the fun going so fast and furious that there is not a dull moment while the curtain is up.

C. E. Grapevine as "Scrubby" does some work as a comedian that is very good, and his trapeze work in the last act is quite enthusiastic applause. Gus Pixley does some eccentric singing and dancing which met with repeated encores. The *Daily Sisters* give a new series of songs, dances and clever dancing act, and the entire company is bright and entertaining. If one may judge by the line audience that played the play at the Los Angeles last night, the house will not be big enough to hold the crowds which will be out to see them during the remainder of the engagement, if the weather clears up.

PARK THEATRE.—The *French Spy* was the attraction at the Park Theatre last evening. It was given with the same care and attention to detail that has heretofore characterized the productions at this house, and was very acceptable to the audience, who showed their appreciation by hearty applause. Considering the weather the attendance was good.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT.—We have had railroad, fire engines, live horses, tanks, races, etc., etc., in the past, and now we have Aaron H. Woodhull put a steam locomotive in *Uncle Hiram*. The New York Harbor, with the Brooklyn bridge and Bartholomew Island is also another fine scene. It will be the evidence at the Grand Opera-house tonight.

COMING ATTRACTION.—Stockwell's spectacular *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, with Peter Jackson as "Uncle Tom," Charles E. (Parson) Davies as the "Auctioneer" and L. R. Stockwell as the comical "Marks" will be seen at the Grand Wednesday evening, the supporting company being one of the strongest, composed of the nucleus of Mr. Stockwell's home company. During the action of the play, Peter Jackson and Joe Choyne will be seen in three friendly and scientific sparring rounds. The company comprises several excellent singers and specialty artists, including Bessie Carr, the colored Little Collins, in an additional feature introducing her new specialty, "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

Primrose & West's minstrels appear at the Grand on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. This is pronounced the strongest company of minstrels on the road. It will introduce a number of features never seen here, and has the best

corps of dancers, singers and funny men to be had for money. They have been playing to packed houses everywhere en route.

The pioneer artist of farce comedians, John F. Sheridan, with an unusually large and clever corps of comedians, comes to the Los Angeles Theatre three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday, March 23, in *A Night on the Bristol*, with which Mr. Sheridan has long been identified. Among the members of the company are artists of considerable European reputation, and their efforts to please are well received everywhere. Mr. Sheridan being the center of attraction, displays his usual vigor, and is always in his element, and keeps the audience entertained. The play is handsomely staged.

GEWGAW TRIMMING.

From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.

Lace is one of the most important factors in the millinery of the season. It is employed not only as trimming, but is one of the main objective materials for the making of bonnets and hats. Jet seems destined to indefinite existence. It is out in devisings mounted on fine wire, and in strong, lace-like effects. There is much use of tinsel fan-



cies with settings of mock precious and semi-precious stones, and some of the devisings are as rich in effect as Oriental jewelry. Fancy in ribbons, gold and bright and oxidized silver set with mock stones are among the borrowings from barbaric taste employed to enrich headgear.

Wide, rich ribbons, embracing the grosgrain, double-faced satin, peau de sole, and glaze, in rich colors, are notable in contrast with the inch-wide velvet and satin ribbons that are still employed for bonnet strings. Plaided ribbons with plaided piece stuffs constitute a distinguishing feature of the mode in millinery, and varying these in the fancy ribbons are broadened ribbons in figures of irregular dashes, zigzag, stripes, bird's-eye dots and floriated stripes, and ribbons bordered with stripes of satin and cords trim some of the handsomest models.

A very charming capote had an open border, bordered with a triple garland of cowslips, and was trimmed at the front with a bow of black velvet brocade ribbon, holding a shell of black Chantilly lace, confined by an emerald buckle and narrow black velvet ribbon strings. The toque pictured was made on a stiff shape covered with velvet, laid in shallow folds. A white garbache and some green leaves were placed at one side toward the front, and a very full black aigrette was near them.

CLOSET ROOM NEEDED.

From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.

It is a serious question what we are to do with our dresses when they are not on, if they are all going to be wired and crinolined out in this mad new way. It seems to be settled that we will not tolerate a separate garment that shall hold out the gowns, that is, a hoopskirt. We must be fooled into the new style by having each skirt made with its own seven yards around it—a serious thing to get into the closets of an average house, but what of the seven-yard skirt in a



state of expansion. The manufacturers of trunks are already laying in large stocks of the huge "double-deckers," and there is some doubt whether the inventor of a portable closet so constructed as to accommodate the coming big skirts.

The material composing the dainty toilet presented in my illustration is dark brown velvet, and the yoke could be of pale pink or pale blue satin, marvellous or surah, embroidered with gold in a graceful design. The latter can be drawn on the satin by any amateur, after first outlining it with thread and then tracing the pattern with a soft pencil. When this is done and the yoke has been fitted, take fine gold cord and sew it over the yoke and the cords, put acting star of gold bullion.

The cuffs of the sleeves are covered with the same design. The yoke is finished by a ribbon of the same shade, on which are sewn three rows of the gold cord. The epaulettes are made of ecru lace drawn very much to the front, as the illustration shows. The gown is cut primrose, and the skirt is lined with either satin or silk. It is closed in the back with invisible hooks and eyes, and the side bands are exceedingly bias, to give the necessary shape to the skirt. The sleeves are puffed, the velvet being taken on the hand from the cuff, and a ruffle, also of velvet, the standing collar. The belt is sewn in the front and sewed to the gown as indicated, and meets in the back, where it is ornamented with a lace rosette or a ribbon bow.

The Cycling West proposes that California hold a mile contest, in a mile contest, and Field Sports with a considerable truth that Burke's 2:30 4-5 and Gerwing's 2:32 are not so wide apart, but that a race between them would be very interesting.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Formal Opening of the State Encampment.

A Public Reception Tendered the Veterans Last Evening.

Addresses of Welcome by Mayor Rowan and Maj. Donnell.

Response by Department Commander Fuller—Sons of Veterans' Encampment at Pasadena—W.R.C. and Ladies of the G.A.R.

The continual downpour of rain yesterday may have lessened the number of arrivals of G.A.R. men and other delegates to the State Encampment, but it did not appear to seriously detract from the enjoyment of those who came. Large numbers of the veterans and their wives were to be seen about the headquarters at the Hollenbeck, and the halls at that hotel presented a distinctively Grand Army appearance. The most of the former soldiers who were not engaged in committee or other organization work threw full care to the winds and devoted themselves to having a good time in earnest. Groups of them were to be seen standing about, and reminiscences and talk on current topics were the order of the day.

THE BUSINESS SESSIONS.

The Department Council of Administration met yesterday morning at the headquarters at the Hollenbeck and considerable routine business was transacted. Burnside Post No. 144 of San Pedro was reinstated, and J. B. Steadman Post No. 56 of Salinas was disbanded.

The encampment convened in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and all of the department staff officers were present. Notwithstanding the inclement weather a large delegation was in attendance. About the only business of importance transacted was the appointment of a committee on credentials.

On motion of Past Department Commander Snaedburg, a vote of thanks was tendered the Los Angeles veterans for the royal reception they had given those who came from other parts of the State. After which the business for the afternoon an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

AT THE OPERAHOUSE.

The Reception to the Veterans—Maj. Donnell's Address.

The heavy rain last night did not detract seriously from the number in attendance at the general reception at the Grand Opera-house. At 7:30 o'clock the entrance of the theater was crowded with people waiting to go in, and when the doors were opened soon afterward there was quite a crush of those seeking to gain admission.

On entering, the people were properly ushered to their seats by members of the Sons of Veterans. To the right and left of the stage the flags of Stanton Post No. 55 and John A. Logan Post No. 139 were hanging, and about the footlights profuse floral decorations might be seen. There was a row of call letters in front, and at each end of the footlights were appropriate emblems of flowers.

The two lower boxes to the right of the audience contained Department Commander Fuller with members of the department staff and Council of Administration, several of them being accompanied by their ladies. In one of the boxes above them were seated Mrs. Able L. Burgess, the Department President, and other representatives of the Ladies of the G.A.R.

Mrs. Southworth, the Department President of the W.R.C., and other ladies of that order, wearing badges of the ribbon, were seated in the boxes to the left.

It was nearly 8:30 o'clock when the orchestra struck up "America." On touching upon "Marching Through Georgia" the audience began to applaud as well as to sing the accompaniment, and for a time became quite enthusiastic.

The curtain then went up, disclosing a forest scene and a handsome, large bouquet hanging above the center of the stage. To the left was a piano, gracefully draped with the Stars and Stripes.

J. A. Osgood, the chairman of the meeting, stepped into view of the audience, accompanied by Mayor Rowan. A burst of applause greeted their appearance, and after this had subsided the Mayor was introduced and spoke as follows:

MAYOR ROWAN'S WELCOME.

Gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic: It is with feelings of grateful pride that I have been selected on the part of the people of this city to greet you, as representatives of a society organized to keep in bright remembrance the spirit that prompted you in the time of need to offer your lives in the cause of our common country, our flag, and to promote and guarantee that fraternal feeling of comradeship that originated during the trials of camp, the march and the battle.

You have participated in the many years of prosperity your country has enjoyed, since you were called upon to serve it in the field, and many of the hates, sorrows and heartburnings engendered by the war have been buried in oblivion, while many of your comrades have been dropped from the ranks, by the unsparring shafts of death, the principles of patriotism underlying your organization will exist as long as this Republic shall endure.

I now welcome you, one and all, to our city, and I hope you will enjoy each and every hour of your visit among us. [Applause.]

The next number on the programme was a selection of vocal music by the Ellis Club, with piano accompaniment by Miss Blanche Rogers. This was received with hearty applause, after which Maj. J. A. Donnell was introduced and spoke as follows:

MAJ. DONNELL'S ADDRESS.

Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and ladies and gentlemen representing friendly kindred organizations: Most heartily and sincerely do I thank you for your cordial greeting, and in response to it, permit me to say that I am authorized and commissioned by the general committee in charge of this reception in the name of the half of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, their wives, daughters, sweethearts and friends, resident in Los Angeles, to extend to you and to each of you, no matter what may be the name of your organization, a most hearty and cordial welcome to our city, to our homes and to our hearts. Never in all the past have friends of mine imposed upon me a more pleasant duty or conferred an honor more highly esteemed.

A veteran soldier or sailor of the Union army or navy, on an occasion like this, feel the soft clasp of his hand, and walk again by his side, touching elbow to elbow as in days long gone by, than to join in the procession of the multitude in any triumphal procession or oration which might be tendered to a king or emperor.

In there any one in this vast audience anxious to ask me a question? Then I would answer because you come to us the accredited representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, bearing the marks of honorable service in the army and navy of the United States, in that mighty struggle for the preservation of the Union which tested the honor and integrity of the American people. The civilized world knows full well that for four long years a brave man you met death in all its phases face to face. You met it in the innumerable discords which lurked in every camp and in every hospital. You saw its black and gloomy shadow, and inhaled its poisonous breath when it hung around the spade like a specter in the swamps of the Chickahominy. It followed you into captivity, and in all its hideousness stalked into your presence, gaunt and grim, and sucked up your life-blood in loathsome prisons.

Like heroes among heroes you faced it in the onward charge; and you never quailed or faltered when in blind rage and fury it buried into your ranks the red-hot hissing, screaming, murderous shot and shell of the battlefield.

To me you are the uncrowned kings of this great Republic, the rightful heirs of this priceless heritage of freedom, the peers of any men living.

For what you are and what you did, we, your old comrades in arms, extend our loving welcome to our city, which is proud of your courage and grateful for your services.

We bid you welcome because of your scarred brows and maimed limbs, for men could not honor us with their presence who were not worthy, or who could bring more honorable credentials.

Personally, I am glad of the opportunity as well as proud of the honor of extending this greeting, and awarding to you a small portion of the most of the respect which is justly your due, and which by heroic courage and devotion you so valiantly earned.

To you and to those who were with you, living or dead, who shared the toils, privations and dangers incident to a life of active service on the tented field, is the credit due, and which is the honor of an intelligent, patriotic, freedom-loving people, of having, for the first time in the history of the world, successfully solved the intricate problem of the government.

It was your exalted patriotism, your inflexible fidelity and loyalty, and your sublime and invincible courage when the cause of freedom was in danger, which for more than a quarter of a century has compelled the dynasties and monarchies of the old world to see in this new world, not only a new birth of freedom, but also to see a natural enemy in every self-governing State.

It was your love of home, of liberty and of law—your conscientious regard for the rights of others, and your unswerving devotion to the constitutional teachings and doctrines of our Revolutionary heroes and leaders—which have convinced the world that America is not a healthy place for autocrats or aristocrats, or lovers of crowns or kingdoms. Longfellow has beautifully written, and to me it is a most comforting thought, that:

"The lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Inspired by your zeal, your patriotism and your loyalty, brave men will be found in all the future "standing by the cradle, standing by the hearthstone, standing by the church altars, standing by the graves of the heroes who poured out their blood like water for principle," and with that eloquence which stirs the blood in the veins of a trumpet, and that invincible courage which knows no fear will solemnly swear by all that is dear and sacred that they will forever maintain and perpetuate those eternal principles of right, of truth and of justice established at the dawn of creation, maintained by a long line of illustrious statesmen and heroes, and by the blood of you from 1861 to 1865 in that mighty struggle for national union, impartial justice and universal constitutional liberty.

Comrades, in coming to this city, you have many of you may be on your last march, but let me encourage you by the thought that the love of liberty is not dead, nor will it die with you. It is as strong as universal throughout our great and prosperous Nation today that you might as well attempt with a breath to topple down the heaven kindred mountains, as to attempt to erase from the minds of our people that invincible determination—"deep as the sea, firm as the mountains, and as the heavens above us"—to preserve, protect and defend, at whatever cost, the vantage ground gained in those eventful years, the greatest of the century, under those world-renowned leaders—Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

But I must not trespass on the proprieties of the occasion by prolonging this address of welcome. For that reason I may be pardoned for not recounting in detail the history of the various organizations present, or the mighty work they accomplished for the cause of human liberty. There is still work to be done. There are many problems arising out of the new conditions of liberty with equality in this public yet unsolved, of which I would gladly speak, which are pressing for solution with increasing intensity year after year.

These questions will never be settled until they are settled right. They must not be settled by the enemies of constitutional government, nor by the enemies of freedom in this city. They must be settled on the basis of equal and exact justice to all, and by the peaceful means of legislation, arbitration, reason and common sense.

They must not be settled by the mob. Mobs have come to our cities in detachments from foreign nations. As houses have been sent to the flames, and men ready to be put up on arrival, and if we are not watchful, but give the hours to slumber, we may wake up, when it will be too late, and have been hurried to the gallows to folly and have turned back the dial hand of destiny.

One thing we should never forget, but always remember, is that the means and the mechanism on our side in that prolonged struggle. In other words, we had the men, the rifled cannon, the machine guns, the mortar, the mortar and the greenbacks, but we also had the Lord of Hosts—the Lord mighty in battle—to sustain and encourage us. And if the time should ever come when the motto of this Nation when it will forget the poor and needy, the down-trodden, the oppressed and distressed of earth; if for any reason our great Republic should ever look upon reason, bloodshed, cruelty and crime, and forget that God who inspired us with the love of liberty and peace, then will we realize that our efforts in the past have been vain, and that which we now call liberty will prove but a transient dream. Comrades, there is no association of men in all this broad land who want to see the right, if rightly directed, is greater, wider or more powerful than that of the Grand Army of the Republic.

You are they, who when the cruel strife was over, laid down the implements of war and took up those of husbandry. You have since filled with honor every department of science, literature, art and statesmanship. You have reached the pulpit, the bench, the bar and legislative halls, and five of our number have reached the highest place of honor and trust within the gift of the American people—the Presidency of this great Nation.

On the shores of this Pacific sea, you have, in your own experience, read and verified the truth of the prophetic language of the sweet poet Whittier, who, in 1864, sang:

"So shall the Northern pioneer go joyful on his way,
To wed Penobscot's waters to San Francisco Bay;
To make the rugged places smooth and sow the valley with grain,
And bear with liberty and law, the Bible in his train.
The mighty West shall bless the East, and sea shall answer sea."

And mountains unto mountains call, praise God for us are free.

Comrades and friends, ladies and gentlemen, all again I bid you welcome to our beautiful city. I welcome you to this sunny clime.

Remembering the beauty of the weather, the audience here broke out into laughter and applause at the speaker's "mist" words, and the hilarity continued for several seconds, interrupting the thread of the discourse. The orator was equal to the occasion, however, and said that when he prepared his speech he did not anticipate the present storm. He asked the audience to wait for the storm, and then repeated the following lines, after which he continued his speech:

"Where balmie zephyrs waft the sweets of a gentle summer time,
Where the heart is always light and orange blossoms blow,
And music mingles with the scenes of friendship's warmest glow."

We want you to be happy with us, and to the fullest extent enjoy the hospitalities of our people.

If Foster would allow us to control the weather, we would have you back in our sunshine in this glad springtime and revel in the gilded splendors of our renowned fairland.

We want you to be happy and

journalism until 10 a. m. Thursday, March 23.

Evening—8 o'clock, encampment will attend W.R.C. entertainment at Seventh Regiment Armory, Los Angeles.

Following is a complete list of the officers and delegates in attendance:

U. S. Grant, No. 21, San Diego—T. J. Monahan, E. E. Spillman, E. E. Cops, P. C. R. Dodge, E. B. Spencer, Captain.

Gen. McCook, No. 33, Santa Barbara—A. White, J. N. Taggart, P. C. H. C. Booth, delegate; I. W. Smith, alternate.

Santa Paula, No. 27—N. O. Say, P. C. G. R. Parnour, Captain; C. S. Jeyler, delegate; H. O. Say, alternate.

J. B. McPherson, No. 35, Tulare—G. J. Reading, J. P. Manuel, P. C. N. A. Clark, Captain; B. P. Oakford, delegate; A. L. Roberts, alternate.

M. J. Donahoe, No. 38, Fresno—H. O. Banta, D. E. Noble, P. C. C. M. Harmon, Captain; E. E. Rudin, delegate; G. F. Chanty, alternate.

Lieut. Cushing, No. 46, Berkeley—B. P. Bull, P. C.; J. N. Covey, Captain; G. P. Penfield, delegate; J. M. Morrison, alternate.

Vicksburg, No. 47, Los Angeles—C. S. Traphagen, S. A. Carlisle, D. Rogers, L. W. Loomis, P. C.; R. A. Marshall, Captain; H. E. Stutsman, delegate; J. Ashmun, alternate.

Gettysburg, No. 48, Woodland—Harry Glendening, W. A. Wood, P. C.; W. H. Bank, Captain; E. A. Bailey, delegate; N. R. Davis, alternate.

Lincoln, No. 10, Santa Cruz—E. Houck, delegate; Colonel T. M. Gilbert; Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Bunnell, J. H. Edgell, Surgeon; J. P. Noble, Captain; J. F. Gilbert, Inspector; A. P. Janney, Judge; B. Wood, M. O. E. Dolan, A. C. Ray, I. M. J. E. Main.

George A. Custer, No. 9, San José—E. W. Conant, P. C.; E. S. Rayburn, C. A. Bell, P. C.; E. Hallsten, J. Smetter, E. J. Hainer, Captain; W. A. Shields, delegate; F. P. Chandler, alternate.

Leland Stanford, No. 11, Sacramento—L. L. Larkin, G. H. Barnett, E. C. Jordan, P. C.; W. A. Kellogg, Captain; J. H. Lawson, delegate; Scott Emler, alternate.

Fair Oaks, No. 15, San Francisco—R. D. Fairbanks, F. E. Whurr, W. I. Dibble, J. E. Weiner, E. W. Eustice, P. C.; A. M. Anis, Captain; W. R. Bush, delegate; F. L. Griffith, alternate.

J. A. Logan, No. 20, Los Gatos—W. F. Mason, W. C. Lawrence, O. L. Mason, P. C.; J. E. Latham, Captain; E. M. Foster, delegate; Ike Sackett, alternate.

No. 1, Nath. Lyon, Los Angeles—L. de P. Callahan, J. C. Callahan, P. C.; H. A. Goehling, F. W. Bunnell, J. H. Edgell, P. C.; E. Rising, Captain; J. C. Kolff, delegate; George S. Hines, alternate.

Col. E. D. Baker, No. 5, Oakland—E. C. Robinson, F. A. W. Bunnell, P. C.; C. L. Robinson, F. C. Shipley, T. M. Robinson, C. A. Taber, C. H. Duffy, G. G. Baker, Captain; N. W. Wicher, delegate; L. D. Manning, alternate.

Phil Sheridan, No. 6, Bakersfield—L. E. Blodgett, P. C.; H. E. Blodgett, W. H. Cook, B. F. Kirby, Captain; J. Henderson, delegate; W. Hutchinson, alternate.

Phil Kearney, Pasadena—W. E. Darracott, J. H. Campbell, N. S. Bangham, C. H. Cole, C. A. Kingle, W. S. Lacy, P. C.; C. U. Bunnell, delegate; J. G. Baker, alternate.

W.R.C. AND LADIES OF THE G.A.R.
Opening Sessions of Both Organizations—

One might naturally have supposed that the millennium of equal suffrage had dawned from the appearance of the Hollenbeck corridors yesterday morning, and that the first general convention had assembled. Members of the Woman's Relief Corps from all parts of the State had literally taken possession of the second floor of the great hotel. Room 7 is the general headquarters, where all the W.R.C. ladies are expected to register.

The San Francisco delegates are Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kinzie, Past National President; Mrs. Geraldine Frisbie Hood, Past Deputy President, and present Counselor; Mmes. Flora E. Bowley, Ella Bailly, Frances B. Matthews, Nellie A. Henderson, Frances J. Williams.

Stockton—Mmes. Jennie L. Southworth, Lizzie H. Condy, Department Secretary; Edith Forrest and Zillah C. Wood.

Auburn—Belmont Corps: Mmes. Emma J. Freeman and T. M. McCool, past presidents; Mmes. Mary P. Hale, Gertrude S. Stone, Jessie F. Gray, Elmina P. Gordon, Sue A. Gordon, Elizabeth Freeman, Sarah Jordan.

Sacramento—Mmes. Catherine Cooley and Mary A. Cummings.

Santa Barbara—Mmes. Maria J. Booth, M. E. Caldwell, Mary G. Namer and Florence E. Moore.

Ventura—Mmes. Viola A. Kenyon, Minnie Hanson and Annie Todd.

Vallejo—Mmes. Mary Farmer and Mary Newcomb.

Berkeley—Mmes. Henrietta Morrison, C. E. Atkinson.

Fresno—Ada M. Banta, Senior Vice-President.

Oakland—Sarah W. Deming, Maryville—Carrie C. Fuller.

Fairfield—Louisa Buckles.

The San José ladies, representing the Phil. Sheridan and John A. Dix corps, have taken possession of room 66, which is draped with a handsome flag, and the silken banners of the respective corps are suspended in the archway.

These ladies represent the Home Association of the Women's Relief Corps, and on the center-table are photographs of the first home for the widows and orphans of soldiers ever built in the United States. It is located at Evergreen, near San José, and is the only one in the State. Since its construction, several other homes have been built in various parts of the country.

The women of the various relief corps throughout the State maintain this home, and have raised by their own efforts \$11,000 for this enterprise.

Army nurses are also admitted to the home, which at present has twenty-seven inmates. There is room 66 may be found the members of the Board of Directors of the home—Mrs. Henrietta Cook, President; Mrs. Smyth of Oakland, Vice-President; Mrs. Irene E. Gibson of Oakland, Treasurer; Mrs. Jessie H. Ensign of San José, Secretary.

The following San José ladies also make room 66 their headquarters: Mmes. E. J. Smith and Josie D. Jones, Past Presidents of John A. Dix Corps; Mrs. Ida May Carpenter, its present President; Mrs. Hattie Holcomb, Past President of Phil. Sheridan Corps, Mmes. Flora A. Morrill, Mary A. Woodward, Clara V. Brathorn, Lamb, Stout, Evans, Gass, Hill and Franklin.

Heintzelman Corps from San Diego is located at the Argyle, on Second street. The delegates are Mrs. Carrie A. House, President; Mmes. May V. Jones, Anna E. Hooker, Jennie W. Snyder, past presidents; Mmes. Nellie Stowers, Precilla Ashton, Bell G. Dill, Mary G. Strowbridge, Elizabeth Wooley. The Pasadena ladies of John Godfrey Corps, who have their headquarters at the Irving, on Second street, Mmes. Mary L. Hartwell, Annie S. Buchanan, President; Andalusia Bangham, past President; and Arvelina J. Crowell, Department Aid, have registered at headquarters as representatives of this corps.

THE LADIES OF THE G.A.R.
The Ladies of the G.A.R., Department of California, which admits to membership only the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Grand Army men, and ex-nurses, have their headquarters at the Ramona. There are about six hundred members of this organization in the State. The following representatives had registered up to 9 o'clock last night: Mrs. Abby L. Burgess of San José, State President; Mrs. S. A. Metcalf of San Francisco, State Counselor; Mrs. E. P. Anderson of San José, Treasurer; Mrs. Addie L. Ballou of San Francisco, Corresponding Secre-

tary and ex-army nurse; Mrs. Lena Scholten, Department Inspector. Besides these officers, there are Mmes. Carrie M. Deveraux, Member of Council of Administration; Eva J. French and R. F. Crawford of Santa Rosa; Mmes. J. H. Wilson, Past President, Hinkley, Peck, Bailey, Soper and Brewer of San Francisco; Mmes. Anna Paulke and Grothorn of Sacramento, Mrs. F. Cushing, Past President, of Oakland; Mrs. Nichols of Santa Cruz, Mrs. E. T. Anderson, State Inspector, of San José; Mmes. King and Breese of Sanford.

IN SESSION.
The Ladies of the G.A.R. opened their eighth annual convention yesterday at 2:30 p. m. at G.A.R. Hall, with Mrs. Abby Burgess, Department President, in the chair. The convention was opened in due form by prayer by Department Chaplain Anna Paulke, and then went into informal session owing to the delay of the train from the North bearing the secretary and records of the department, and adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. today.

The hall had been handsomely decorated with flags and other emblems of the order.

Mrs. Benson, National President of Army Nurses, will be glad to see all army nurses at room 29, the Ramona, at any time out of business sessions, as she has an important matter to bring before them immediately. During business hours she can be found at G.A.R. Hall, on Spring street, just above Sixth.

W. R. C. CONVENTION.
The ladies of the Relief Corps congregated at 2 p. m. at Unity Church, where their business sessions will be held. The church had been magnificently decorated with flags and flowers, in honor of the ninth department convention of the W.R.C. of California. At 2:15 the Department President, Mrs. Jennie L. Southworth, called the convention to order, and the roll of department officers was called. There were present: Mrs. Jennie L. Southworth, Department President; Ada Banta, Sr. V.; Lulu Calvin, Jr. V.; Mary C. Farmer, Chaplain; Lizzie Conde, Secretary; Hannah Gray, Treasurer; Geraldine E. Hood, Inspector; Mrs. Dr. Ardy Kinney, Counselor; I. and I. office, Carrie Fuller; Miss Jessie Pyke, Assistant Secretary; Edith Forrest, Stenographer; Guards: Mrs. Gertrude Simpson, Kate Livermore, Belle Rupp, Lydia Glingery; Conductors—Maude McCullough and Maggie Shaffer; Press Committee, appointed by the president—Mrs. Carrie House of San Diego and Alice E. Broadwell of Los Angeles.

The seating of the delegates was the next order of business, and took up considerable time, there being 125 delegates present and thirty-eight corps represented.

The Department President then made a very interesting address and report, containing a full résumé of the year's work.

The roll-call of deceased members was read by the Chaplain, twenty-five members having departed this life during the year from the various corps throughout the department.

After hearing numerous reports and appointing committees the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.
A Case of Asphyxiation on South Pearl

A mysterious suicide took place last evening, the unfortunate victim being a young woman named Nellie Seymour, who resided with the family at No. 871 South Pearl street.

The case is a most peculiar one. Her relatives, with whom she lived, left the house for some hours, leaving Miss Seymour at home, and when they returned a strong smell of gas was noticed about the premises. No trace of the young woman could be found in the house, and the door to her room being opened, her dead body was seen lying on the bed, with the gas jet turned on full force. Nothing further is known.

Several sealed letters were found. When these are opened they will undoubtedly furnish an explanation for the deed of self-destruction.

The reporter found the house at No. 871 South Pearl street in darkness, when he visited the place at 9 o'clock, the family having probably gone to the home of some of the neighbors to spend the night, so whatever information they might have been able to give was not obtainable.

The inquest will be held at Orr & Sutch's undertaking-rooms on North Spring street today.

Saving Up.
"Saving up" is an education of itself. Saving up for an education is good training for a child, much better than saving up for the money's sake or for the sake of spending the money on its selfish pleasures. And you know, if you have children, that it's just as easy to teach them to save in a good cause as in a bad one. Easier, for a child is very quickly interested in a good cause. You can make your children save up for their own education. The great thing is to get them interested. To a child properly handled such an education is a pleasure, not a task. The reason children are not, as a rule, interested in their studies, is because they are usually given several books on a few subjects. Generally on subjects which they are not usually fitted to excel. Let a child once find out, however, in what way he can use his own energies, and you will see it bend all its efforts in that direction. With a parent's wise help in the proper channel it is bound to be "cut above the common."

The way to help is to give your child a library that contains information on all subjects—full of the latest information—the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It is essentially one that will interest the young, in that it contains information on every subject known to mankind. The Times offers this library for a short time longer to its readers in a set of twenty-five elegant volumes at only \$1.98 per volume. While it is less than one-fourth the price of the English edition. You can secure it for 10 cents a day (payable monthly), or \$5 a month. If you pay at the rate of 10 cents a day you get half of the entire set delivered at once, and the remainder in installments. If you pay \$5 a month you get the complete set delivered to you at once. The Times supplies free to each purchaser a dime savings bank for your child to drop its dime in every day, thus inculcating the great principle of economy and saving for the sake of education. You can take the complete set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22 vols., for \$1.98 per volume. The Times reading-room, No. 847 South Spring street, or, if you live in the country and desire to see it before purchasing, a volume will be sent to you for examination. Only a few days remain. Can you afford to let the opportunity pass by?

Eugene Field is a tall, thin man, with a clean-shaven face, and but for his partial baldness, could easily pass off for a striking figure. He is a delightful conversationalist,

and ex-army nurse; Mrs. Lena Scholten, Department Inspector. Besides these officers, there are Mmes. Carrie M. Deveraux, Member of Council of Administration; Eva J. French and R. F. Crawford of Santa Rosa; Mmes. J. H. Wilson, Past President, Hinkley, Peck, Bailey, Soper and Brewer of San Francisco; Mmes. Anna Paulke and Grothorn of Sacramento, Mrs. F. Cushing, Past President, of Oakland; Mrs. Nichols of Santa Cruz, Mrs. E. T. Anderson, State Inspector, of San José; Mmes. King and Breese of Sanford.

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A Unique Corner of the Earth!

That's Coronado Beach. Do you know where it is? Coronado Beach is the peninsula forming the breakwater of the Bay of San Diego, and is situated in the extreme corner of the United States, 124 miles south of Los Angeles and 15 miles from Old Mexico's border land.

Do You Know What Coronado Beach Is?

It is the Paradise of the Pacific, the Mecca of tourists in search of rest, health, sport and diversion. "This 'Land of Sunny Days,' where care is a stranger and worry a dead letter. Where dyspepsia, and their life is a joy. The mists are born again; where sick people get well and well people get fat. It is the Utopia for globe-trotters and the land of Acadia for lotus-eaters.

Come and Tarry

With us awhile and enjoy the "douce fiente" which is attained here to the height of earthly perfection. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. We've got the pudding—come, drink and be merry, for the one never gets the "blues" at Coronado Beach.

Round Trip Tickets

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Riverside and Colton are sold for \$24, including one week's board in \$8 and \$30 per day rooms.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent.

129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

For pamphlets, coupons, etc., address:

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,

Hotel del Coronado,

Coronado Beach, Cal.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Marco Hellman, a nephew of I. W. Hellman, president of the Nevada Bank, says the Chronicle, and Miss Helena Wangenheim were married at Potts' Point, near Sydney, Australia, on February 15, by Rabbi Davis. The wedding was a grand affair and was attended by a large number of the friends of both parties. Mr. and Mrs. Hellman left in the afternoon for Katoomba, and then started for America. They arrived here on Thursday by the steamer Maritima, and will stay at the Baldwin Hotel for a week and then go to Los Angeles. Mr. Hellman's home in Sydney society and her husband is a popular man in Southern California.

SOCIAL BRIEFS.
Mrs. Cameron E. Thom entertained a party of Eastern ladies at luncheon at Santa Monica on Tuesday, at the pavilion. The affair was highly enjoyable.

Washington Rodgers, an old and prominent citizen of Dayton, O., accompanied by three daughters, is making a tour of Southern California.

Mrs. J. P. Fleitz of Detroit, Mich., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marie L. Fleitz, and son, George, are spending the winter in Southern California. They are located at the Westminster.

Mrs. Charles Holbrook, Miss Mary Holbrook and Harry Holbrook of San Francisco are stopping at the Raymond.

Ex-Mayor S. Elmore of Astoria, Or., the largest individual salmon packer on the Columbia River, and proprietor of the Astorian, is stopping at the Raymond with his wife and daughter. He called at The Times office yesterday, and was much pleased with Los Angeles.

Wenk Heard from.
A communication has been received by THE TIMES, dated at Puente, and signed by Leopold Wenk, stating that the writer is the person who was supposed to have deserted his wife in this city on the 17th of this month. Wenk states that he never was married to the Mexican woman. He said when he left her she had \$5, while he had only \$2, and makes several other statements intended as a defense of his course. As before stated Wenk is known to have another wife and family in Arizona.

Public Auction.
LIQUIDATION Sale of the Symes property on Walnut and Winona streets, Pasadena, three blocks from the business center, consisting of 10 lots, 1 house of 7 rooms and modern conveniences, barn, and all the grounds set in bearing orange and lemon trees.

No more desirable location for a home in California. This valuable property will be offered at public sale, by the lot, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, on the property or in our window.

Tuesday, March 23, at 2 p. m. Sharp, on the following terms: viz: 10 per cent at drop of the hammer, 40 per cent within 10 days, and the balance in one year with interest at 10 per cent per annum, secured by mortgage.

Certificate of title, furnished for each lot, of the size of lots, on the property or in our window.

E. W. BETTS & CO.,
227 W. First St., Los Angeles.
MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

Matlock & Reed
General Auctioneers,
426 and 428 S. Spring-st.
Make sales of real estate, live stock or merchandise in any part of the State.

We make a specialty of buying or selling FURNITURE!
In houses or at our salesroom, 426 and 428 South Spring.

AUCTION.
Thoroughbred Registered
JERSEY CATTLE.

Tuesday, March 21, 1893,
At 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

At Marlborough Stables, Corner Thompson and Twenty-third sts. These are the finest cattle ever offered for sale at auction in Los Angeles. See positive.

Thos. B. Clark, Auctioneer.

The Original and Genuine
(WORCESTERSHIRE)
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Imports the most delicious taste and zest to EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GEN. to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1881.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome food that is made."

To remove PIMPLES, FRECKLES, MOTHS and all the skin diseases, use the "Warranted harmless. Get the genuine, made by Thumler & Co., 24 W. Monroe, Chicago. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box.

For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring St., opp Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

Beautiful Women Use Dr. Simms' Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers

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DO YOU DRINK
The Prentiss Rectifying Pill don't grip you; they clear the head, corrects sour stomach, and rid the system of all impurities. It can take all the time you want, without any harm at all. It is a complete tonic, and a pure vegetable and harmless. Try them at once.

FURNITURE,
Carpets and Stoves sold on easy payments. Invalid chairs and children's carriages rented by day, week or month.
L. T. MARTIN, 451 S. Spring st.



The excellent quality of this CREAM is the result of experiments extending over several years. It is an unsweetened cream. It is

—Superior to all Other Brands—

in every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk, it being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. As a food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.
FOR SALE BY THE BEST GROCERS.
The Elgin Condensed Milk Company,
WM. H. MAURICE, Agt. for So. California.

By Order of C. Cole,
—We will Sell At—
Auction!

5 and 10 Acre Tracts in
COLEGROVE,
—ON—
Wednesday, March 22, 11 a m

Lemon, Early Vegetable and Tomato Land.
Lovely Situation for Suburban Homes.

Rapid Transit.
Take the Templest. cable car and dummy line to Hollywood, where a carriage will be found.

Full Particulars of
C. A. SUMNER & CO.,
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For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring St., opp Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

Beautiful Women Use Dr. Simms' Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers

To remove PIMPLES, FRECKLES, MOTHS and all the skin diseases, use the "Warranted harmless. Get the genuine, made by Thumler & Co., 24 W. Monroe, Chicago. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box.

For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring St., opp Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

CITY BREEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES.
March 20, 1893.—At 5 a. m. the barometer registered 30.00; at 5 p. m., 29.90. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 53° and 55°. Maximum temperature, 57°; minimum temperature, 51°. Character of weather, cloudy; rainfall for past twenty-four hours, 1.48; rainfall for season, 21.60.

WEATHER BUREAU.
Reports received at Los Angeles on March 20. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Los Angeles	29.90	53	W	11	11	11	11
San Diego	29.94	55	W	11	11	11	11
Pasadena	29.92	54	W	11	11	11	11
San Francisco	29.96	52	W	11	11	11	11
Sacramento	29.98	51	W	11	11	11	11
Red Bluff	29.94	52	W	11	11	11	11
Eureka	29.94	52	W	11	11	11	11
Roseburg	29.94	52	W	11	11	11	11
Portland	29.94	52	W	11	11	11	11

Mrs. J. M. Erdman's spring opening of new millinery will take place the first three days of the present week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The display will be unusually fine, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to every lady in Los Angeles and vicinity to be present and inspect it. No cards.

A fine line of Easter cards can be seen at Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 S. Spring street. There are both American and European productions, and are the latest designs. They also carry a large line of goods suitable for all kinds of presents, as card party souvenirs, birthday, and, in fact, for every occasion.

Sixty cents worth of garden seeds (twelve varieties if desired) given in separate packages with each yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES, WEEKLY TRIBUNE and \$1.30 cash, or with a three months' subscription to the DAILY TIMES by mail and \$2.25. (See advertisement on another page.)

Better go! Los Angeles county day at the State Citrus Fair, Colton, tomorrow. Southern Pacific makes the best time. Trains leave Arcade depot 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. Returning, arrive at 4 and 6:15 p. m. Round trip \$2.35.

Olives trees 4 to 5 feet high, 2 years old; Rheims apricot, Thomson's seedling grape vines. Send for list. Surplus stock peach, plum and other trees. Agency Alexander & Hammon, Natick House, Los Angeles.

By permission, the Gartin Gold Cure Company of North Ontario, whose ad. appears in another column, refer to William Lee and Neal Glass, Sixth street, near Spring.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

The American Belgian Lamp is the only perfect lamp ever made. For sale at Parmer's, 232 S. Spring st.

Mantels, tiles, other fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohrmann, 514 South Spring. If you want an orange farm or land, see ad. of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway. James Meany's shoes, sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

If you are not strong, use Bellan's La Grippe Specific and get well. Cures from everywhere at Kan-Koo. See ad.

The Unity Club Wednesday evening lectures. Opals, Indian, Mexican goods. Campbell's. "The Unique," the kid glove house.

An important letter addressed to George W. Rich, formerly of Spokane, awaits a claimant at the police station.

Another purse containing some coin was picked up on the street yesterday, and left with the clerk at the police station.

It is A. P. Hoffman, not J. H. Hoffman, who has been appointed one of the aides to the grand marshal for the G. A. R. parade tomorrow.

The meeting of the Horticultural Society, which was to have been held at the Chamber of Commerce last evening, was postponed on account of the rain.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for John A. Stevens, Mrs. A. C. Corper, Pat Freeman (2), Miss Elzara Evans.

F. W. De Van of De Van & Rutledge has returned from Bakersfield and brought with him the \$100,000 bond, which was the County Clerk yesterday.

Charles N. Searle, a native of Illinois, 22 years of age, and Cora E. Scott, a native of Michigan, 18 years of age, both residents of Natchez, were married yesterday by the County Clerk yesterday.

The illustrated lecture which was to have been given last evening by Miss Emma Dean Anderson, of the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Hill streets, will be delivered on Wednesday evening.

Manager Al Lindley, of the Los Angeles Baseball Club, last evening telegraphed tickets for the Los Angeles team to play with the San Diego team at the latter's stadium, which will return today and continue their training in the Athletic Club's gymnasium until the weather clears up.

Chief of Police Glass yesterday received a communication from Mrs. Rachel Kennedy of Farmington, Me., stating that she had just received word of the suicide of her brother, H. S. Backus, and desired to know whether or not the report was true. Mr. Holly was the person to whom Backus would all of his property and belongings.

PERSONALS

Prof. W. W. Stone, principal of the South San Francisco grammar school, is in attendance at the G. A. R. encampment and is stopping at the St. Angelo.

J. H. Whorton, manager and treasurer of the Fox River Paper Company of Appleton, Wis., is in the city on a business and pleasure trip combined. He will remain in Southern California for some days.

Dr. J. F. Force and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Becker of Minneapolis, Minn., are in the city. They have spent several weeks in Mexico and will remain here some time looking over Southern California.

Only a Dead Chinaman.
Coroner Cates went out to Pasadena yesterday to make an examination of the body of the Chinaman who was reported to have been found dead near that place. The body was in a bad state of decomposition when the Coroner reached the place, it evidently having lain there some time before it was discovered. The doctor concluded that the man had probably died from natural causes, and had been taken to the shanty and left by his countrymen. He therefore did not hold an inquest, but merely issued the usual certificate of death, as is customary in such cases.

How to Make Homes Happy.
Those who contemplate building should provide during construction for a Hot Air Furnace. For estimates on this kind of work, call at F. E. Browne's, 314 S. Spring st., who makes this a specialty.

MOTHERS, be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers. Cesar & Co., 530 S. Spring St. Open day and night. Telephone 108.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH. Coitson Cal. New management; strictly first-class. T. J. Hubbard & Son, Proprietors.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main.

FRANKLIN typewriter, 300 Gardner & Oliver, 104 South Spring street.

SOWERBROW, Stephens, Mott Mar-est.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITRUS FAIR.

Four County Premiums to Divide Among Three Counties.

How the Yuca Palm Will Be Used for Many Purposes.

A Machine for Wrapping Oranges in Stamped Wrappers.

A Fruit Basket That Opens at the Bottom—Other Articles of Use to the Horticulturist—The G. A. R. to Visit the Fair.

COLTON, March 20, 1893.—[Special.] The wet weather has interfered with the fair, and the attendance fell from 4000 on Saturday to 1000 today. Unlike previous citrus fairs, held in Los Angeles, this at Colton draws its chief patronage during the day, for the reason that more than nine-tenths of the visitors live outside of town, and generally desire to return home by the evening train. The receipts are already enough to cover all expenses, and should there be two more days of good weather, there will be a neat surplus.

The fair will be kept open a day longer, so as to give the Grand Army men a chance to see it when they make their tour of the Kite-shaped track on Friday. The special on the Santa Fe will leave Los Angeles at 8:30 a. m. on that day, and will carry ordinary passengers also. The Santa Fe is also running excursions around the track at reduced rates, during the fair, which bring a number of visitors.

On Friday David McCoy, a revolutionary soldier, 103 years old, a resident of San Bernardino county, will be present as an example of the healthfulness of this climate. A sacred concert will be given on Thursday morning.

The awards of the judges are not to be made public until tomorrow. As a Los Angeles paper puts it, "it has leaked out" that the first premium of \$250, for the best display of citrus fruit from any county, goes to San Bernardino; the second, of \$150, to Riverside; and the third, of \$100, to San Diego. Considering that no other counties show any citrus fruit, that nine-tenths of the citrus displays are from San Bernardino county, and that the San Diego exhibit is below par in quantity and quality, it is difficult to see how any other disposition could have been made.

There is a fourth premium, of \$50, but as there is no county to award it to, the management will be that much in on expense account. Had the Governor not signed the Riverside Bill, they would have cleared another \$100 and San Diego would have been astonished with the second premium. At the previous citrus fair, in Los Angeles, San Bernardino took the first county exhibit, Los Angeles the second, San Diego the third and Ventura the fourth.

There are eight local premiums to divide among nine local exhibits, so that it will be a pretty poor display that does not get a premium.

It is a fact that, with the exception of two localities already referred to in these letters, the fruit shown is of choice quality, and it is much to be regretted that the participation in the fair was not more general.

An effort will be made to send the Ontario exhibit to the World's Fair. It is fully worthy of that honor.

An exhibit has been prepared in competition for three premiums offered for the best display of oranges ready for shipment. The oranges are mostly packed in papers of various colors. This is a branch of the orange industry which is worthy of careful study, as the packing often exercises much influence on the price, in Eastern markets. In Europe the business of packing has been brought down to a fine point.

There are a number of exhibits of articles prepared or invented for the use of horticulturists, which are deserving of mention.

Foremost among these is an ingenious machine to wrap oranges and stamp a brand on the wrappers. The machine looks something like a small perfecting press, with a roll of tissue paper at the end. The resemblance is heightened by the inking roller beneath. The simple turning of a crank sends forth a stream of oranges, wrapped and with a name on each wrapper, at the rate of seventy-five a minute. This is a New York invention.

Another interesting exhibit is that of a tree protector, made of zucca palm, or Spanish bayonet. It is declared to be a perfect protection against rabbits, grasshoppers and the like, and of the sun, also protecting against frost. The zucca limbs are obtained from Hesperia, at the entrance to the Mojave Desert, where there are many millions of feet of this product growing. It was the same plant that was utilized in the Antelope Valley some years ago to make pulp to ship to London, where it was to be made into paper for the Daily Telegraph. The usual English plan of sending out retired army officers and others, with no technical experience to

manage the business, prevented the successful realization of a promising enterprise.

For the purpose now described these yucca limbs are put into a machine like that which cuts ordinary veneers, the strips being cut away in an endless roll until the remaining limbs are about four inches thick. Some of the limbs of these palms are thirty inches in diameter, but they average from fifteen to sixteen inches. Besides tree protectors, the strips are manufactured into physicians' splints, for which purpose they are said to excel anything heretofore used. The material will also be manufactured into wall decorations, insoles for shoes and matting. It is durable and very cheap.

The works are located in Los Angeles. Such enterprises as this, for utilizing raw products that have heretofore gone to waste, deserve every encouragement.

A San Diego invention is a wooden fruit basket, lined with a sack, bottom down. When full, the basket can be opened at the bottom, letting the fruit out without handling. This invention has received several medals and diplomas.

A tree suspender is shown, which dispenses with props, thus leaving no obstruction under the tree. It is a Los Angeles invention, a patent for which has been asked.

A double-acting pump is shown, of San Francisco make, with a capacity of 360 gallons a minute. It is adapted to pumping water for irrigation. There is also a deep well pump, of Los Angeles make.

There is a tree wash which is said to be the only one that will destroy the Florida purple and California red scale. If it will do this, it is certainly a valuable article. Horticulturists have tried so many washes, to small purpose, that they have become rather chary of novelties in this line.

Several fertilizers are exhibited. Horticulturists—especially orange-growers—are beginning to pay more attention to the subject of fertilizing. An average crop of oranges extracts a vast amount of nutriment from the soil, which must be replaced or the trees will inevitably suffer. H. E. B.

ARGONAUT WHEELMEN.

A New Cycling Club Organized Last Evening.

A meeting of local cyclists was held last evening, with D. L. Burke in the chair and W. K. Cowan officiating as secretary, for the purpose of organizing a new club, to be known as the Argonaut Wheelmen; but, after appointing a committee on by-laws and organization, an adjournment was taken until this evening, when officers will be elected and the club permanently organized.

The following well-known cyclists signed the charter last evening: J. L. Standafer, W. A. Burke, F. Holbrook, R. Dodson, M. Thompson, J. W. Cowan, D. L. Burke, E. L. Bennet, W. K. Cowan, F. M. Hall, J. Westlake, K. Larsen, H. J. Halfhill, T. M. Gibson, Jr., S. Turner, Fay Stephenson, W. Noble, J. K. Burke, O. L. Gaylord, W. M. Jenkins, A. P. Newdick, Mrs. A. P. Newdick, Richard Clay, L. Reetlocks, J. Russell, E. Russell, M. E. Beebe, D. C. Wells, W. G. Houston, A. E. Hodgeson, J. M. Loughlin, H. H. Jewell, J. Collins, J. H. Voorhees, W. F. Knapp, J. C. Cunningham, H. C. Fisk, Paul Flammer, T. Q. Hall, F. Strayhorn, W. J. Allen, E. S. Pawley, William Fisk, P. H. Lyon, L. Breer, W. E. Tyler, George Beebe, W. F. Nordholt, W. Kleckner, J. Korn, L. Erdman, H. B. Cronwell, J. Jevne, T. J. Hannan, L. Norhoff, P. Kitchen, F. E. Olds, G. Edwards, W. H. Clarke, Dr. Steddom.

All wheelmen are invited to the meeting this evening at 8 p. m., at No. 456 South Spring street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL possesses powerful healing qualities, which manifest themselves whenever this remedy is employed in colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized. It is a chemical success and a medical triumph.

TO the young face Pozzon's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring

TUESDAY MAR 21-93

BOSTON ATHLETES

Today Boston athletes, will contend for prizes and honors in the Cyclorama building, on Tremont street, in that city.

The arrangements for the event have been perfected by a large committee composed of members of the Crescent Boat Club and the Suffolk Athletic Club. Prominent boxers will participate, and the programme will include several special matches.

This will be a very interesting programme, and we assure you it will be equally interesting to you to visit our free exhibition of curios from Mexico, Japan and China, consisting of opals, zarapes, pottery, bronzes, rugs, ivories, Indian baskets, etc.

KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring st. Opposite Nadeau.

Campbell's Curious Curios!

Baskets from Tularie! Indian and Mexican Goods.

Opals & Precious Stones.

Campbell's Curiosity Store, 326 S. Spring-st.

W. P. McINTOSH, Real Estate Agent, 144 S. Main st., Los Angeles, HAS FOR SALE

The choicest 10 and 20-acre tracts of orange land at Redlands on 10 years time; only 10 per cent cash down and no farther payment for 10 years; only 4 1/2 per cent interest; only 1 mile from the postoffice. Price, \$300 per acre, including water piped to each tract.

Orange land and orange trees at Montone 2000 to \$300 per acre from 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles from both railroad depots. Terms, one-third cash, balance in five years at 8 per cent per annum.

Every tree guaranteed to live or be replaced at expense of company. Have experienced orchardists to plant and care for land for absent owners at \$1.75 per acre a month until in bearing. No bud planted less than 4 1/2 feet tall. The orchards at Montone have never been injured by frost, wind or fruit pests.

A Few Special Bargains! 120 acres, perfectly level, 1 1/2 miles from Cedar Redlands with over 17 miner's inches of Bear Valley water with 9000 first-class Washington Navel orange trees to plant heretofore used. \$1.75 per acre without the trees. Will sell half at same rate.

100 acres all prepared for trees and necessary trees to plant, \$270 per acre; only 1 1/2 miles from Redlands postoffice.

100 acres all in bearing, only 1 1/2 miles from Cedar Redlands with over 17 miner's inches of Bear Valley water with 9000 first-class Washington Navel orange trees to plant heretofore used. \$1.75 per acre without the trees. Will sell half at same rate.

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TELEPHONE No. 1163.

Islandburger's Sons

People's Store

SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

TO THE LADIES OF Southern California.

WE extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend our grand Opening of Spring Millinery, which takes place today. We have used our utmost endeavors to place before you the hand-somest creations in Millinery effects that are to be had in the European or American markets. Our styles are correct and the very newest designs. We show a high class of Millinery novelties at the lowest possible prices consistent with legitimate merchandising.

Our new trimmer who is from New York, when asked to put a price on a certain article, told us that she could not, as our prices were so much lower than anything she had been accustomed to heretofore for a similar quality. It will be worth your while to come in today, if not only to see the styles to see the beauty and artistic elegance with which our Millinery Parlors are decorated. You will realize the effect of natural and artificial foliage combined with varied colored lights, resplendent with the newest hues and colorings, that will make our parlors a bower of Paradise. Having seen the beautiful things that we have to show in this department, we think you will at once say that we are the leaders of Millinery in this vicinity, without peers in workmanship and creation, and so perceptibly lower in price than any other house, that you will want to leave your order for your new Easter Bonnet with us.

We will esteem it a personal favor and feel very much gratified if you will bestow upon us the pleasure of your company at our opening. We are aiming at the highest creations in Millinery, and it is to your advantage to encourage us at least by your presence to have the class of goods placed before you. A little encouragement in this respect goes a great way, and spurs us on to greater efforts in the future.

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS; 1 BY THE WEEK, 35 CENTS.

Wagon-Churned Milk



is unfit for use. "Milkman's milk" is too often the unhealthy product of sick cows—bad air—crowded stables in city limits—a sure disseminator of fever germs—no nourishment in a canfull. Use only

Highland Evaporated Cream



the condensed result of the pure rich milk from our specially selected, high-bred milch cows—hay-fed—kept in roomy, clean, well-ventilated stables. Babies delight in it.

Ask Your Grocer for "Highland."

Send name and address for "Dainty Dishes" and Babies' Food pamphlet.

COOK & LANGLEY, Agents, Los Angeles.

DR. HONG SOI.



317 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. HONG SOI has graduated and received his diploma from the medical schools and Universities in Canton, and made his first professional practice for many years in the hospitals of Canton and Hong Kong, China. He is the sixth of a generation of doctors in his family, and has made thorough studies of all diseases of the human body. The doctor has had wide experience as a physician, and during his long stay of six years in Los Angeles has made many successful cures. He cures CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, CATARRH, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, WAKEFULNESS AND NERVOUS TROUBLES, AND ALL DISEASES that the human body is heir to, by natural herb medicine, freshly prepared every day. No opium or poisonous drugs are used.

"For two months I suffered with pain in the bladder. Three doctors treated me, each one giving a different cause for the trouble, but doing me no good. Took Dr. Hong Soi's medicines for two weeks and was entirely relieved of all pain."

H. H. MOKE, 655 South Olive St.

The Columbian Fair Excursion Co.,

Incorporated for the purpose of affording its certificate holders visiting the World's Fair, first-class accommodations at a moderate price.

We control and operate the following hotels: The Costello, Portland, Everett and the Boston, all new and equipped with all modern conveniences, and within five minutes' walk of the north entrance. The Boston will be the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F., and the Portland will be the headquarters of the Veteran Fireman's Association during the Fair.

The Fair Will Open May 1, 1893.

Our books close April 1, 1893. Now is the time to secure your accommodation and insure against exorbitant rates. Unused certificates redeemed in cash.

Railroad Transportation

Furnished at lowest prevailing rates on departure by any route. Parties of 15 and upward can secure special cars to and from Chicago.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of Chicago, trustee for certificate holders. The Los Angeles National Bank, collector for Southern California. For rates, terms and full particulars call on or address

W. H. GOUGH, 229 S. Spring-st., Los Angeles Theater Building, General Agent for Southern California.

THE TIMES-MIRROR

Printing and Binding HOUSE.

Complete in every Department

Promptness! Style! Accuracy! Dispatch!

Orders respectfully solicited. Contracts made for every description of Printing. Estimates freely and carefully furnished. Reasonable prices and good work guaranteed in every instance.

TIMES BUILDING,

FIRST AND BROADWAY.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets, Lace and Silk Curtains, Portieres, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

337-339-341 South Spring st.

Wall Paper Store, 345 North Main st., Under St. Elmo Hotel. Wall Paper, Room Mouldings, &c. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES. Fine Work a Specialty.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Morning Session Devoted to Routine Business.

Reports of the Various Officers and Committees Presented.

The Afternoon Session Given Up to the Second-street Pavement.

Chemical Analyses of the Materials Used Presented by Chemists—A Favorable Showing for the Contractors.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday morning. There were present Messrs. Rhodes, Munson, Nickell, Pessell, Innis, Campbell and President Teed.

Councilman Munson took the chair, and after the approval of the minutes, a report was presented by the City Clerk. The report recommended the cancelling of some tax-sale certificates, because of their being double, and it was so ordered. The report further recommended that, for the matter of the proposed opening of Twenty-first street, from Bonanza avenue to Balboa street, a protest against such work having been filed within the proper time, the Council should set a date for the hearing of such protest. The time was fixed at next Monday at 2 p. m. The matter of the grading of Burlington avenue, as reported by the clerk, was referred to Councilman Innis, the member from the Second Ward. The report further gave a long list of various contemplated improvements on streets of the city, primary action on which had been taken by the City Council at different times during the past two years. In many cases no action had been taken in these matters for a long time, and the clerk recommended that the proceedings in those cases be abandoned, thus clearing them from the books. It was so ordered.

The report of the manager of the free labor bureau was received and filed, and the following report of the City Attorney was received and acted on:

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

I have prepared and delivered to the Union Iron Works a contract for the construction of a steel water tank, as directed by you. Filed.

I have also prepared and delivered to George W. H. a contract for the removal of dead animals, as directed by you. Filed.

I have also prepared and inclosed herewith a contract with the Perry Mill and Lumber Company, for the removal of lumber for one year, as directed by you. Filed.

I have also prepared and present herewith an ordinance making it the duty of the Engineer to cause to be published a list of his acceptance of street work.

Passed under suspension of the rules, after being so amended as to require acceptance of City Engineer.

Also an ordinance granting a franchise to A. P. Cross, as directed by you. Referred to City Attorney for one week.

I have also prepared and present herewith an ordinance requiring the railroad company operating tracks on Second street, between Los Angeles and Alameda streets, to be forthwith. Passed under suspension of the rules.

I have drawn and handed to the City Clerk an ordinance providing for the opening and extending of Flower street. Passed under suspension of the rules.

SEWER MATTERS.

The report of the Sewer Committee was next received. The recommendation was adopted favoring that action on the final ordinance for a sewer on Spring street, from Second to Seventh streets, be deferred until the City Engineer presents the necessary ordinance for the construction of the sewer system from Seventh and Spring streets to Washington street, by way of Hill street, etc. The report was also adopted recommending that the Street Superintendent be directed to gather up a quantity of surplus pipe on the western intercepting sewer, between Temple and Fifth streets.

The recommendation that the City Engineer, under the direction of the Sewer Committee, make repairs on the sewer above named to the amount of \$60 was adopted. The recommendation was also adopted that the petition with reference to the contractors working their men more than eight hours per day be filed, as the contractors have agreed to work their men only that number of hours.

At this point President Teed said that he understood that some of the contractors were employing men who were not citizens, at least he had heard remarks made to that effect by a man in the corridor of the city hall two or three days before. Councilman Nickell, who was now in the chair, said that no names of any such persons had been presented to the Sewer Committee, of which he was chairman.

An ordinance for the improvement of Twenty-eighth street, between Main and Trinity, was passed under suspension of the rules.

President Teed moved that the Finance Committee withhold final payment for sewer on Jefferson street and Wesley avenue till next day, when the Street Superintendent shall certify that the streets are placed in as good condition as the contractors found them; also to prohibit further sale of ground taken from streets by contractors. Carried.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings was adopted, recommending that in regard to the proposals for the erection of fire engine houses, the committee should be instructed to confer with the Fire Commission.

The report of the Police Commission in regard to the printing of the Chief's annual report was referred to the Supply Committee, and the report of the City Auditor was filed.

The report of the Board of Public Works was adopted as published, with two exceptions. The recommendation for the abandonment of an alley in block K of subdivision of lots 2 and 3, block 60, Hancock survey, was referred to the member from the Ninth Ward, and the recommendation that the Street Superintendent be directed to drain the lake between Girard and Twelfth streets, west of Union avenue, formed by the collection of storm water, was referred to that official and to the City Engineer, with instructions to those two gentlemen to report back to the Council in regard to the matter.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report presented by the Finance Committee stated that it had examined the report of the City Tax and License Collector for the fiscal year 1892-93. While the committee regarded the report as not strictly in compliance with the ordinance governing it, yet it substantially contained all that was required by that ordinance. The other method would necessitate a larger

amount of clerical labor on the part of the Tax Collector, and would not be of greater advantage to the city than the report presented to the city. According to advice from the City Attorney, the Tax Collector loses the fractional cent in every case where an error occurs, and the aggregate loss of such amount must not be charged upon his books as a delinquency, nor must the Auditor charge the Tax Collector with said amount on his books.

The committee therefore recommended that the report of the Tax and License Collector be filed, and that the City Auditor, upon his books, charge the Tax Collector with the sum of \$1277.22, that amount being 10 per cent. of the delinquencies for the first half, less the amount caused by fractional cents above mentioned. This report was referred back to the committee, and the other recommendations of the committee were adopted, including all the demands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The contract and bond with Anderson & Chanslor as presented by the City Attorney, was approved, and the contract and bond with A. M. Austin for paving work were also approved and passed under suspension of the rules. The contract with George Tuttle was approved.

Councilman Pessell moved that the Police Commissioners be requested to look into the matter of a covering for the police patrol wagon, as it seemed to be the wish of many citizens that that should be done.

Councilman Rhodes said that he understood that the Chief of Police had corresponded with police officials in a number of cities in regard to that matter, and had found that the patrol wagons were not covered in any of those places. It should be remembered, he said, that such a covering would cost from \$75 to \$80, and might not be of benefit.

Councilman Pessell's motion was finally carried.

It was moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair Stephen avenue where the grade has been washed away.

It was also ordered that the City Engineer should present an ordinance for the establishing of a grade on South Soto street between First and Fourth streets.

The requisitions as presented were approved, with the exception of two or three which were referred back.

On motion of President Teed the Street Superintendent was directed to sweep the paved streets on St. James Park once a week.

The Council then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Council met at 2 o'clock with President Teed in the chair and all the members present except Messrs. Gaffey and Strohm. There were also an unusual number of attorneys in attendance.

The report of the Non-partisan Reform Association occupied seats within the hall.

The contractor on Santee street was granted thirty days' time in which to complete his work.

The matter of the Second street pavement was taken up, when the report of the special committee appointed by the Council to investigate the matter was read. The report states that the committee has had the work repaired and rebuilt where it was faulty, and that the work has been done to the satisfaction of the committee.

The report of the committee on the street is therefore recommended.

Councilman Nickell called attention to the fact that the matter had been referred back to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to have a chemical analysis made of the material used.

After some little delay Chemist Forrester Hance presented the report of his chemical analyses as follows: Concrete from Second street, equal to 1 part of cement to 8.84 of sand; concrete from sidewalk, equal to 1 part of cement to 6.94 of sand; bituminous road, 8.1 per cent. iron and aluminum, 70 per cent. iron and aluminum, 11.25 per cent. bitumen.

Councilman Munson then called on the City Engineer to state whether or not the specifications had been complied with, as shown by the chemical analyses.

At this point J. L. Murphy, Esq., representing the property owners, stated that they did not wish to confine themselves solely to the report of the chemist presented, but wished to present other expert testimony, and also wished to put Mr. Hance on the stand and have him testify.

The Council had elected to leave the matter to the report of an expert of their own selection, and it was unfair now to raise a new question which would again require the digging up of the street. He did not know whether the contractors of the expense retained the contractors or not, but he was willing to stand or fall by it.

Mr. Murphy briefly replied, stating that it was manifestly unfair to hold the matter down to any one report. The property owners should be allowed to introduce any and all evidence in their possession tending to show that the contract had not been carried out according to the specifications.

There was some further talk, when the City Engineer stated that the specifications called for 1 part of cement to 8 of sand for the concrete of the street; the report showed 1 to 8.84 on the sidewalk; the report showed 1 to 6.94.

Councilman Nickell then moved that the matter be gone into in detail, and that any and all testimony in possession of either side be presented, which motion prevailed, and after some preliminary remarks the taking of testimony was proceeded with.

Chemist Hance was the first witness, and in answer to questions by Mr. Murphy, gave in detail the processes by which the results presented by him were arrived at, delivering during the course of his examination, quite a technical lecture on chemistry and the methods by which chemical analyses were made. Judge Lamme then questioned Mr. Hance, and the chemist stated that had the analysis been made by measurement instead of by weight, it was probable a larger percentage of cement would have been shown, that material being lighter than sand.

E. M. Wade, another analytical chemist, followed. He stated that about a month ago Mr. Wicks furnished him with several samples, which he told him had been taken from the Second street pavement. He, himself, did not know where they came from, but he had made a chemical analysis of these specimens by weight. It was only fair, he said, that proportions should be ascertained by measurement, where the volume was given in specifications.

He had made another analysis—three or four days ago—of specimens furnished him by G. J. Griffith. It is also true that in working bitumen, if it is heated, there is a loss caused by the volatilization of the lighter products. He made little Wicks separate analyses, but did not average them. Of course, the admixture of the materials would have something to do with the results. According to Mr. Wade's analysis, the work did not come up to the specifications, his figures being 1 to 8.84 and 1 to 6.94 respectively.

On motion of Councilman Rhodes, the hearing of the protests against the report of the commissioners for the straightening of Pico street was postponed for one week, and the hearing of the Second street matter was continued.

Mr. L. Wicks was next sworn, and stated that the samples furnished Mr. Wade by him were taken from the Second street pavement in the presence of the special committee of the Council and the City Engineer. The latter official suggested Mr. Wade as a proper person to make the analysis, and he had taken the samples to him. Mr. Wicks gave in detail the result of his investigations, and stated that objection was made to the whole work as not being up to the specifications, and cited his reasons for the objection.

Lamme then took up the cross-examination of Mr. Wicks when the first breeze of the investigation was raised. In answer to a question as to whether or not the witness did not know that the city officials had presented a report recommending that the work be accepted, Mr. Wicks replied that he knew that the Street Superintendent had only been induced to sign the report under pressure.

This statement caused a sensation, and President Teed asked Mr. Wicks to state who had induced Mr. Watson to sign the report. Mr. Wicks replied that he did not know, but he knew that the Street Superintendent had told him that he had not made up his mind to sign the report. Afterward, during his absence, Mr. Watson had signed the report.

President Teed at once sent a messenger to the Street Superintendent, but that official could not be found. The investigation was proceeded with.

Messrs. Wicks and Lamme then indulged in some pleasantries, after the usual manner of attorneys, in which it was brought out that Mr. Wicks was attorney for some of the property owners, the witness for the City Engineer, such was the case, when he was excused.

City Engineer Dockweiler was the next witness and detailed the investigations which had been made. After the repairs ordered by the committee had been made, he had laid down the street and was of the opinion that it was a very good job. He was certain that those portions designated by the committee in the first instance were not up to the specifications. Mr. Dockweiler stated that he had not seen the work since the chemists were down there. The contractors contended that he should be allowed to take specimens from the new work, but this was denied. He would say that the work was a good job, if the repairs indicated by the committee had been made, and he had been informed that they had been made, and that they had signed the report recommending the acceptance of the work of his own free will.

In answer to a question by Councilman Campbell as to whether the analysis showed that the specifications had been complied with, Mr. Dockweiler stated that the report of Mr. Hance indicated that there was .08 per cent. more cement than was required under the contract. The bitumen was up to the standard of the specimens furnished him when the contract was awarded. Mr. Wade's report indicated that the work did not come up to the specifications.

President Teed then asked Mr. Dockweiler whether, as City Engineer, he would advise the Council to accept the work. Mr. Dockweiler replied that he would advise the acceptance of the street, explaining that he had examined the concrete under the roadway and found it good in cases where the surfacing had not been good, it had been replaced, and he therefore thought that the street should be accepted. It substantially complied with the specifications, as far as he could see. The contractor had so far complied with all the demands made upon him. There were some slight depressions in the roadway, but this was unavoidable.

J. M. Davies then questioned Mr. Dockweiler in regard to the analysis of the bituminous mastic, which is required to be furnished with the rock. He stated that the official produced from the contractor transmitting the analysis, which stated that the rock contained 18.25 per cent. bitumen. Mr. Davies continued his questions, at length, taking the general ground that the work was defective throughout, in which opinion, however, the City Engineer did not agree with him.

Mr. Dockweiler was further questioned by Mr. Murphy and at the conclusion of his testimony the Council adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A Celebrated Artist.

Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, corresponding secretary of the Department of California Ladies of the G.A.R., is considered one of San Francisco's best artists, and is one of the judges to select the photograph whose original is to represent the California Venus. Mrs. Ballou makes a specialty of painting the human form, and she it was who painted the famous picture "Morning," which created such a sensation when exhibited at the State Fair in Sacramento a few years ago. This painting was finally sold to Senator Stanford's brother in Australia, who has a private gallery of 500 paintings, and "Morning" takes the place of honor.

Mrs. Ballou's latest work is a companion piece "Night," which represents the nude form of a beautiful girl floating through the air. The painting was rejected at the recent World's Fair dress parade in San Francisco because it was too realistic.

Stirring Temperance Talk.

Rev. M. J. Hall, from the University, spoke on temperance at Olivet Congregational Church Sunday evening. He gave a stirring address, showing that though there had been much activity the tide of temperance had increased. There is a change of presentation of the subject since Gough's day. Then the evils of home and sad results were shown chiefly, now the educational work is being pushed. Yet the church needs a baptism of backbones to enter the conflict. At the close the congregation was thrilled by the rising of two living witnesses to the evils of the curse and the cure they had received. W. M. Lee and Neil Glass both testified to the blessing of losing the taste for drink through the new cure.

A TEST CASE.

An Important Decision by Judge Van Dyke.

The Position of J. F. House as State Agent Sustained.

Entitled to Collect \$3 for Every Delinquent Notice Served.

The Law in Regard to the Redemption of Property Sold for Taxes Set Forth at Very Great Length.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning rendered his decision in the case of the San Francisco and Fresno Land Company vs. Jabez Banbury et al., a test case to decide the question as to whether J. F. House is entitled to collect \$3 for every delinquent notice served, ordering findings and judgment for the defendants therein, for the reasons set forth in the following opinion:

THE DECISION.

The complaint in this case alleges that during the year 1888 divers persons were the owners of certain lots in certain blocks in Robert McPherson's second addition to the town of McPherson, then in the county of Los Angeles and now in the county of Orange, men and women, lots and blocks by number and letter. That in said year the said lots were assessed and taxes levied thereon, and thereafter said taxes became delinquent because of the non-payment thereof, and on March 12, 1889, said lots were sold to the State of California for the delinquent taxes for 1888, specifying the amounts for which the same were sold.

That in the month of March, 1890, the plaintiff became the owner of and ever since has been the owner of all the lots in the complaint described, as successor in interest of all said persons whose estate had been sold as aforesaid.

That the State of California became the purchaser of said lots and has never disposed of the same or any of them. That deeds have been made or executed to the said State for the same. That on June 17, 1892, upon application of the plaintiff, who claimed to be the owner of the said lots, the County Auditor of said county of Los Angeles made an estimate of the amount to be paid and gave the plaintiff triplicate certificates of the amount so estimated.

That on said 17th day of June, 1892, at the office of the Treasurer of said county, plaintiff delivered said certificates to said Treasurer, J. F. Banbury, together with the sum specified in said certificates, and demanded of said Treasurer triplicate receipts to be written or endorsed thereon, and that the Treasurer refused to accept said sums, and each of them, and refused to give said receipts or to endorse the same on said certificates.

That the defendant, J. F. Banbury, to be the agent of the State, the purchaser of said lots, and that he served a notice on behalf of the State upon the reputed owner of the said lots, to pay to the County Auditor, for the service of said notice, and making the advance of the service of the same, said State is entitled to receive \$3 each, and that said Treasurer refused and still refuses to give said receipts, or any of them, without the payment of \$3 per notice.

The plaintiff alleges that no notice as required by law was given, and judgment is asked directing and compelling said Treasurer to receive the sum tendered, less the amount for said notices, and that he be ordered to give the plaintiff triplicate receipts for the same, with interest thereon, and that the defendant, J. F. Banbury, be enjoined from applying to the Tax Collector for a deed, and the Tax Collector be enjoined and restrained from issuing a deed.

The certificates of redemption made out by the Auditor, upon application by the plaintiff, included the sum of \$3 per notice, and the plaintiff claims that the amount to be paid to defendant, the County Treasurer.

The evidence on trial shows that the plaintiff was incorporated for the accommodation of the Bank of California; that the officers of that bank are also officers of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff practically owns the whole of the stock, except the shares requisite to qualify the directors, and that the notices in question were served by the plaintiff, and that Mr. Milner, who received the notices for the Bank of California, and immediately transmitted the same to the said bank in San Francisco, and the secretary of the plaintiff corporation received them. The lands in question originally stood in the name of the Bank of California, were owned by that bank, and transferred to the plaintiff as a matter of convenience or accommodation.

Section 3785 of the Political Code, as amended, provides that the purchaser of property sold for delinquent taxes, thirty days before he applies for a deed, shall serve upon the owner of the property purchased, or the person occupying the property, if he be occupied, a written notice, stating that the property has been sold for delinquent taxes, the amount due and the time when the purchase will apply for a deed, and a duplicate of which notice shall be filed with the County Recorder, and the owner of the property shall have the right of redemption, and such deed be applied for, by the payment of the fees, percentages, penalties and costs required by law. Such purchaser shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$3 for the service of said notice and the making of said affidavit.

Section 3817 of the Political Code provides that in all cases where real estate has been sold for delinquent taxes to the State, and it has not disposed of the same, the person whose estate has been so sold, or his heirs or successors in interest, shall have the right to redeem, by paying to the County Treasurer of the county where the real estate is situated, the taxes due at the time of the sale, with interest, percentage and also taxes that became delinquent thereafter and percentages, and also all costs and expenses, and 25 per cent. penalty, which may have accrued by reason of the delinquency and sale. The County Auditor shall, on the application of the person desiring to redeem, make an estimate of the amount to be paid, and shall give him triplicate certificates of the same, specifying the several amounts thereof, which certificates shall be delivered to the County Treasurer with the money, and the County Treasurer shall give triplicate receipts written or endorsed upon said certificate to the redemptioner. "Upon the payment of the money specified in said certificate and the giving of the receipts aforesaid by the Treasurer, Comptroller and Auditor any deed or certificate of sale that may have been made to the State shall become null and void, and all rights and interest, acquired by the State under and by virtue of the tax sale shall cease and determine."

It is contended on the part of plaintiff that section 3785 does not apply to the State as a purchaser because it uses the language that the Tax Collector must make to the purchaser or his assignee a deed of the property, and that the State has no assignee. But the section does not contemplate that every purchaser must have an assignee; it simply provides that where the purchaser conveys before the redemption that his grantee or assignee stands in his shoes and possesses the same right of redemption. Besides, the same section contains this language: "No charge must be made by the collector for the making of any such deed where the State is the purchaser, and the section further provides that the State as a purchaser as well as an individual. Besides, it is declared in the same section, that 'the owner of the property shall have the right of redemption indefinitely until such notice shall have expired and said deed been applied for, upon the payment of the fees, percent-

ages, penalties and costs required by law."

So that unless the State possesses the power to give the notice prescribed in this section the same as an individual purchaser, it never would be able to obtain a deed or other evidence of title upon its purchase of property for delinquent taxes.

It is claimed also by the plaintiff that no provision is made in the Political Code for an agent for such purpose, and also that the notice in question is defective on various grounds, and was not served as prescribed by law, and that the same is of no validity.

It may be remarked, however, as shown, that the notice accomplished its purpose, in that it was brought home to the plaintiff, who appears in response thereto and brings this suit, one of the purposes being to prevent the application of the State, by such agent, for applying to the Tax Collector for a deed, and also to prevent the Tax Collector from issuing a deed upon such application.

The main purpose of the action, as will be seen, is to compel the Treasurer, by mandamus, to accept a sum less than that stated in the certificates furnished by the Auditor under the section of the Political Code in question.

Mandamus lies to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust or station. (G. C. P. 1083.) And the converse of this proposition is true, that it will not issue to compel the performance of that which the law does not specially enjoin. The redemptioner, as has been seen, must apply first to the County Auditor, who is required to make an estimate of the amount to be paid, giving triplicate certificates specifying the several amounts thereof. The plaintiff, as a redemptioner in this case, did apply to the County Auditor of this county, who made an estimate of the amount to be paid, and gave triplicate certificates specifying the several amounts thereof. Upon presenting these certificates to the Treasurer, the plaintiff did not require the Treasurer to receive a less sum than that specified in the certificate; in fact he would not be justified in doing so, as he has no discretion in the premises. If the certificate should be issued by a larger sum than that required of the redemptioner to pay, the fault lies with the Auditor and not with the Treasurer. If upon application to the Auditor he assumes to insert amounts not justified by law, the proper course would be to refuse such certificate, and by a proper proceeding compel the Auditor to issue a correct one, as the law requires. Conceding, without deciding, that there is no law for the appointment of a State agent, as claimed by plaintiff's counsel, and that defendant House is not legally an agent of the State, and that the notices in question are fatally defective and were not properly served, their remedy may be issued by the Tax Collector would be utterly void and the plaintiff's ownership of and title to the property in question would not be affected in the least.

(Hughes vs. Cannedy, 92 Cal. 382.) In such case an injunction will not be granted. (Bucknall vs. Story, 36 Cal. 70; Williams vs. Corcoran, 48 Cal. 553; Houghton vs. Austin, 47 Cal. 647.)

Judgment must go for the defendants, and it is so ordered.

WALTER VAN DYKE, Judge.

PETY OFFENDERS.

Some of the Unfortunates Gathered in by the Police.

Dick Ryan was sorry that he had caused trouble, but Patrol Driver Cox testified that he found the man rambling along Second street full of "booze" and song and that he had taken him to the station for safekeeping. Justice Seaman gave him a two days' sentence in the City Prison.

Virgil Mathews got real drunk late Saturday night. He still retained his senses sufficiently to seek to get in out of the wet, but forgot the way to his lodging-house. As the most expeditious plan of finding it he concluded to take each street in turn and proceeded to knock at each door as he went along. He started on Broadway, and running several doors he laid in a supply of morning papers when the officer found him. He was found guilty of intoxication and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or be confined in the City Prison a corresponding number of days in lieu thereof by Justice Seaman.

N. Downey, a shock-headed individual with a sleepy eye and a rich brogue, represented the tail end of St. Patrick's day celebrators. He came in from the country on Saturday and had a hilarious time, which he seemed to think was worth all of the \$2 charged him in the City Prison.

Officer Bob Stewart found José Longo lying on the cold pavement at the corner of Arcadia and Sanchez streets Sunday afternoon. He endeavored to arouse the man, but Sanchez got quite ugly and abused the officer, as well as shamefully exposed his person to passers-by. Thirty days of toil on the chain gang

THE COURTS.

Three Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

A Final Decision in the Gould-Wise Mortgage Case.

The Judgment Reversed and Remanded for a New Trial.

Agulla Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment in Folsom Prison—Suits for Divorce Commenced—Court Notes.

Three opinions were received from the Supreme Court yesterday by Deputy Clerk Sisson for filing in this city, relating to the following cases appealed from this and San Diego counties.

Frederick S. Gould, executor, etc. (respondent), vs. John Wise et al. (appellants). Action to foreclose a mortgage. On March 6, 1888, Wise entered into an agreement with Charles O. and Ada Adams to convey certain land to them, upon which \$500 was paid down, and on March 12, 1889, Charles Adams transferred his interest in his co-purchaser, Ada Adams, who, after procuring the deed from his co-purchaser, applied to Wise for a deed, representing that he would pay \$1000 cash and execute a mortgage for the balance according to the agreement. Wise, who was weak and ignorant from old age and sickness, was conveyed by Ada Adams in a carriage to a Notary's office and there the deed, notes and mortgage set forth in his cross-complaint were executed. Before the \$1000 was paid, however, Adams, without Wise's consent, took the deed from the Notary's office, procured a new deed, and then returned to the Notary's office, where Wise was waiting him, and executed the notes and mortgage to Wise, who received a check for the suit & based. He then returned to the Notary's office, where Wise was waiting him, and executed the notes and mortgage to Wise, who received a check for the suit & based.

Wise, naturally, knew nothing whatever of the transaction with Polindexter, and had no notice whatever concerning the other mortgage, which was suitably brought, he filed his cross-complaint, claiming that his was the prior mortgage of the two. The relative priority of these mortgages is the sole question involved in the case, and the trial court rendered judgment for respondent; but the Supreme Court reverses this judgment and remands the case for a new trial.

Dougherty et al. vs. Mary C. Miles et al. (respondents). Action to quiet title to the Hayes ranch in San Diego, which judgment went for the plaintiffs. Judgment and order denying a new trial affirmed.

The People, etc. (respondents), vs. William Gillis (appellant). Defendant was prosecuted by the plaintiffs for assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of one Till Vasquez at San Diego, and, upon trial by a jury, was convicted of "simple assault," and a fine of \$200 imposed. Two errors are assigned, both being with reference to the ruling of the trial court in rejecting testimony offered by the defendant, one of which is sustained, and the judgment and order for a new trial are therefore reversed and a new trial ordered.

Folsom Court Notes.

Upon motion of J. D. Bicknell, Esq., on presentation of certificate from the Supreme Court, J. W. Curtis, Esq., of San Bernardino was duly admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Ross yesterday morning.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning Judge Ross heard and granted the petition of Receiver F. N. Pauly of the California National Bank of San Diego, for leave to compromise the mortgage of a number of acres to the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Diego for rent.

Suits for divorce, upon sundry statutory grounds, have been commenced by Jennie Brown vs. John E. Brown; Sarah E. Schreier vs. Joshua Schreier; and by Eleanor B. Howard vs. Charles S. Howard.

Upon motion of the District Attorney, an information was filed in Department One yesterday, charging W. Dwyer with having committed burglary on January 18, and the Court set this morning as the time for the arraignment of the defendant.

The case against R. Frank Warner, charged with having placed an obstruction upon the track of the Southern California Railway Company, was called for trial in Department One yesterday, but owing to the absence of a number of material witnesses, the matter was deferred by Judge Smith until 10 o'clock this morning.

D. A. Ross appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning and entered his plea of not guilty to the charge of rape preferred against him, whereupon the Court, on motion of G. W. Wells, Esq., counsel for defendant, set the case for trial on April 27 next.

Judge Clark yesterday morning overruled the demurrers in the case of J. L. White vs. N. B. Thompson et al. and J. A. Graves vs. C. F. Bean, for want of presentation, but sustained that in the case of L. Y. de Rowland vs. the County of Los Angeles.

Judge Shaw yesterday morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas House vs. M. Meyer, an action for damages, but granted a stay of execution therein for five days.

The defendant in the case of F. Glenoross vs. B. C. Lattin appeared before Judge Shaw yesterday for further examination as to his property, and was ordered discharged upon the delivery to plaintiff of what money he may have to his credit in the First National Bank.

Judge McKinley yesterday morning overruled the demurrers in the following cases, for various reasons: J. C. Sherer vs. Park Nursery Company, and San Jose Ranch Company vs. W. H. Kelso et al.

The motion of the defendant in the case of W. E. Rowley vs. the Garey Nursery Company, to set aside the order of Friday last, granting a stay of proceedings and further time to plead, was granted by Judge McKinley yesterday morning, whereupon plaintiff withdrew his motion to set aside the order of March 3, opening the default of the defendant.

Harry R. and Julia Hallock of this city were granted leave by Judge Mc

KINLEY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO ADOPT EDDIE BAKER, THE INFANT CHILD OF ROSIE BAKER, WHO CONSENTED THERETO, SHE BEING UNABLE TO PROVIDE FOR HER OFFSPRING.

The only new case commenced in the Superior Court yesterday was that of Peter Allen vs. the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, an action to recover \$4600 upon a fire insurance policy.

Today's Calendar.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. People, etc. vs. R. Frank Warner, felony; trial.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Estate of I. M. Hellman, deceased; citation.

Estate of A. F. Bell, deceased; letters.

Estate of John G. Whittier, deceased; will.

Estate of Michael Brophy, deceased; will.

Estate of Newton M. Skilling, deceased; letters.

Estate of James Settright, deceased; letters.

Estate of G. B. Maldonado, minor; annual accounting.

Estate of J. M. E. Placer, deceased; to set apart estate.

Estate of N. E. Swartout, deceased; letters.

Estate of Ben Morgan, deceased; letters.

Estate of S. E. Rasmussen, deceased; letters.

Estate of E. B. Hannon, deceased; to set apart estate.

Estate of S. Cochran, deceased; final accounting and distribution.

Estate of H. C. Smith, deceased; final accounting and distribution.

Harriet J. Watson vs. City of Los Angeles; damages.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. M. Albertus vs. J. Albertus; suit to annul a divorce.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. Los Angeles Cemetery Association vs. City of Los Angeles on trial.

Pacific Bank vs. T. J. Martin et al.; notes.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw. Bella L. Garey et al. vs. Francis F. Dole; dissolution.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. John P. Jones vs. Los Angeles and Pacific Railway Company; to quiet title.

THE EASTER MUFF.

A MUFF MODIST'S RECIPE FOR MAKING IT.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Easter comes early this year. Easter gowns, unless they be heavy ones, will be scarce, and the Easter muff will be more popular than the Easter parasol.

Have you seen the new muffs—those that are designed to go with the early Easter dresses? They are very pretty, and are so cunningly made that you must look twice before you can guess once at the secret of their design.

A violet-hued muff, all in that peculiar new violet tint which is "all the go" this spring, was brought forth from its Easter hiding-place yesterday to be shown for just a minute, and then to be put away again.

It was of Habutai silk—that delicate imported silk new this season—and, all measured, it could not have been more than eight inches square. The Habutai was shirred very closely across the muff and edged with black lace. The lining was of a very delicate shade of violet, lighter than the outside, while the back of the muff—for it was a flat muff—was a deep violet. The front was quite plain. But when carried, there is to be an immense bunch of violets planned on the front with a jeweled hat pin.

THE MUFF FASTENER.

All the Easter muffs are supplied with "muff fasteners." The muff fastener is usually a piece of satin ribbon about three inches wide and matching the gown in hue. At one side of the muff the ribbon is tied in a handsome bow. Many of the muff fasteners are to be supplied with jeweled buckles, placed on each side of the muff. Small jeweled pins, which might be mistaken for cuff pins, are sold at the jewelry stores for pinning the muff ribbon to the front of the gown.

All of the Easter muffs made just for Easter have flowers upon them and all are trimmed with lace. Fur is not worn in any of them, and even in the fur muffs which are so much used now upon the semi-crimoline dress skirts.

Inside the Easter muff there is a tiny pocket for holding a very dainty silk or chiffon handkerchief. And in the back of it there is a pocket just big enough for the little purse which holds the gold dollars for the Easter offering.

The Easter muff is stuffed into warmth by cotton or quilted satin. But it is, at best, only big enough to be a refuge for one's lady's finger tips. It is just for show until parasol time.

Do you ask how to make an Easter muff? Here is the recipe for one as given by a very celebrated muff modiste:

"Take half a yard each of two shades of bright silk and toss them up with two yards of lace a finger wide. Roll into a bundle and fasten together with a big bow of ribbon, put on with a jeweled pin, fasten an American beauty rose upon the front and—carry."

AVGUSTA PRESCOTT.

THE PORTUGUESE REBANADAS.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

A dish as much eaten by the Portuguese as mince pie by Americans, is the rebanadas. It is of Moorish origin, and is easily and quickly prepared—as befitting the habits of a nomadic race.

Thick slices of bread are soaked in milk, fried in olive oil, and then spread with honey and eaten hot. The result is something delicious, and those who have once tasted the rebanadas will want to taste it again.

Although an Oriental dish, why may it not be adopted by Occidentals? I have seen it fit charmingly into an American luncheon, and it would be very welcome on the children's table. And why, by the way, are not Portuguese olives more extensively imported into our country? Unlike the green olives of France, Spain and Italy, the Portuguese olives are picked when they are wholly ripe, and are, therefore, much more palatable and nutritious.

B. E. E.

VAN SCIEVER HELD.

He Must Answer to the Charge of Embezzlement.

Sensational Episodes During the Course of the Examination.

Damron Comes to the Front as His Former Partner's Attorney.

Charles Van Sciever Declines to Answer the Question as to Whether He Had Ever Been Convicted of Felony—Strong Talk.

The preliminary examination into the charge of embezzlement preferred against Attorney T. Wesley Van Sciever by Mrs. Louise M. Anderson of this city was resumed before Justice Bartholomew in the Township Court at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Before the case was proceeded with, J. M. Damron announced that when upon the witness stand on Friday last he testified that he was not connected with the case in any way. He now desired to inform the Court that this statement was absolutely correct; but before coming into court yesterday morning, Van Sciever had insisted that he take the case, and, as he had been previously retained, he was there to do all he could for him, as he considered it his duty to practice the profession he had adopted whenever called upon to do so.

Mrs. L. M. Anderson, the complainant, was thereupon called to the stand by the defense, and Damron examined her to each and every transaction she had had with Van Sciever. It was shown that in April last witness loaned Van Sciever and his wife \$125 upon their note. In September she gave Van Sciever another \$500 upon his note; then, after the sale of the store she gave him the check for \$1075, making a total of \$1910.

There was one amount of \$100, paid in advance, as security for which Van Sciever took Taylor's horse, and subsequently he gave her the check for \$1075, making a total of \$1910.

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FELTON AND WHITE.

Gossip About the Senator and the ex-Senator.

Mr. Felton's Useful Work in the Senate—How "Our Steve" Commenced His Job—He Will "Get the Hang of the Barn" Poco Tiempo.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Of the eight men who dropped out of the United States Senate with the close of the Fifty-second Congress, the term of service of Hon. Charles Y. Felton had been the shortest. Coming here a little less than two years ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Hearst, Mr. Felton, or "Charley" Felton, as his intimate friends prefer to call him, at once took a high rank among those Senators who had some of them served for almost a full generation, and many for at least two score of years. It is true that Mr. Felton had served the Fifth Congress District of California as its representative in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and the experience he then acquired enabled him to at once grasp the Senatorial situation with the firm hand of self-confidence of a Senatorial veteran. He possessed a large store of good sense, great industry and a wide knowledge of men and things; is easily approached and always quick and ready with a civil and intelligent answer to any question, whether it comes from a Senator or from a plain laborer. And that is why ex-Senator Felton was a popular member of the highest legislative body in the United States, and why he will be missed as much as any man who has retired this year, or is likely to retire from the Senate for a score of years to come.

Mr. Felton is thoroughly familiar with California, where he has resided since his boyhood, and knows all her needs, and he has neglected no opportunity to advance all those interests in every legitimate way. During a large part of the past year he has been doing double duty as California's Senator, rather than one of her Senators, because of Senator Stanford's sickness and consequent absence from his post of duty. When his State, by a change of the political complexion of her Legislature, retired so valuable a Senator as Mr. Felton has preferred himself, she and the country lost far more than he, and his absence from the Nation's councils will be felt for many a day.

In returning to the quieter life of a business man, in which he has proven himself such a success, and from which California is likely to call him again at every distant day, he is likely to follow the example of ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker in at least one particular. During their official connection the relations between Mr. Wanamaker and his subordinate officers have been so close and warm that in retiring to private life he has not been able to forget his old clerks, and he has been very ready to call them again at every distant day.

Mr. Felton has proven himself a very thorough gentleman withal. When he went out and Senator Felton came in, the latter was very glad to secure the services of Mr. Blandford in the same capacity, only he has had more of his own men to call upon. Mr. Felton has become so warmly attached to his secretary that he is likely to succeed in his efforts to coax him out to the Pacific Slope, when he will enter into important business relations with California's recent Senator. If this proposed arrangement is consummated, Mr. Felton will gain a good citizen and a helper.

In the few times Senator White has had an opportunity to appear in his seat since he took the oath of office as Mr. Felton's successor, he has given all who have seen or met him the impression that he is likely to prove a worthy successor to his worthy predecessor. If California must have a Democratic Senator, she has, no doubt, acted wisely in choosing Mr. White. Then, too, it is only restoring to that party what Mr. Felton took from it when he succeeded the late Senator Hearst, who was a Democrat.

The Hon. John Tyler Cutting of San Francisco, the only California member of the last House who retired with the Fifty-second Congress, has not, in his short service, taken a very active part in the public proceedings of Congress, and his name has not often appeared in the Congressional Record, except in the recorded proceedings of Mr. Cutting's absence, which he has not been able to attend.

Mr. Cutting has been a conscientious representative of his large and important district, and a hard-worker and close attendant upon the sessions of the House. Most men prefer not to "die yearlings," or to retire from Congress with simply serving his term, and Mr. Cutting may like to try his luck in some subsequent campaign for the position he filled so well in the last Congress. If so, his constituents may return him with the full assurance that it will only be putting "the right man in the right place."

President Cleveland's announcement that he will not, except in very rare cases, where the emergency is most extraordinary, appoint any man to the office he held under his former administration, nor to any other, has put thousands of men all over the country into a state of mind. His old office-holders have been and are being asked about his renomination and reelection, and it was they, with his ex-Secretary of the Navy, who shouted longest and loudest of Mr. Cleveland's many virtues. They do not now like to go back upon themselves and be quoted in the deadly paralytic column, and, since they recovered from the shock, they are keeping remarkably quiet. They are not talking for publication, but they keep up a deal of earnest thinking. They only regret that Mr. Cleveland didn't make his intentions known six months or a year ago, and then he never would have been called on to face the cold March wind for five or six hours, while he delivered his inaugural address and reviewed the procession, for some other fellow would have been nominated and elected President. Occasionally one who thinks in meeting and tells just what he thinks and how he feels, and there are those who have spent their money—and quite a sum, too—to come from a far-distant city, expecting, of course, to promptly step into the fat offices they occupied by Mr. Cleveland's good graces, and then he will not, except in very rare cases, where the emergency is most extraordinary, appoint any man to the office he held under his former administration, nor to any other, has put thousands of men all over the country into a state of mind. 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THE GREAT DUSE.

Life and Personality of the Italian Actress.

An Accurate Account of the Famous Woman's Career.

Attempted Social Attention to Her in New York.

Her Mysterious Life and Ill Health—Romance of Her Early Career—Marriage and First Successes.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, March 18.—The strange woman from Padua has a dislike for men in general and newspaper men in particular. Signora Duse has been in this country for a period of seven weeks without conversing with anybody of the hated sex except the members of her own company. Two months ago her managers on this tour, the Rosenfeld brothers, arranged a party of reporters to go down the bay and welcome the arrival of the Italian actress. The champagne and chicken salad hilarity of the tug committee was dampened by the fact that Eleonora Duse was not a passenger aboard the steamship on which she had been announced to sail. Some days earlier she had arrived incognito, and was quietly resting at the Murray Hill Hotel. The Rosenfelds rushed up immediately to confer with her about the Fifth Avenue season. She refused to see them, sending word down by her maid that they were to have everything in readiness for the opening night, when she would appear according to the letter of her contract. Next day a



Eleonora Duse. (After the etching by Prof. Wilhelm Knauerskop.)

smart Herald reporter sat in the hotel all morning until Signora Duse went out for her usual drive. When she appeared the journalist bowed politely and began a series of questions in French. Signora Duse merely continued buttoning her glove, and when the elevator reached the ground floor gathered up her train, swept silently past the astonished scribe and entered her carriage. Since that day nobody has ventured to interview her. She is accompanied by her own Italian manager, through whom all communications with the Rosenfelds must be made. Half an hour before the Fifth Avenue performance she arrives at the theater in a closed carriage. Half an hour after the close of the performance the closed carriage bears her back to the hotel. One of our most enterprising journalists offered to devote an entire page to Duse if she would consent to a short interview. The advertisement would be worth \$10,000, and the Rosenfelds were in a state of extreme enthusiasm over it. But when the proposal was laid before Signora Duse she ejaculated a decisive "No," and that was the end of it.

An accurate account of her life must necessarily consist in a general denial of the statements that have been circulated about her. One of the earliest interviews, issued by a reporter who was rabidly at the service of the hotel, consisted of an elaborately explicit story of her superstitions. Signora Duse is wholly free from superstition. Some days later a journalist invented the idea that she was consumptive. Signora Duse's lungs are wholly free from pulmonary complaint. Her recent excitement over this report abated a new Munichhausen declared that the reason she disliked newspaper men was from the fact that in early youth she had married a disolute Italian reporter named Cecchi, who had ill-treated her and subsequently deserted her. The truth is that La Duse's husband was a Florentine nobleman—an amiable and well-bred aristocrat, with neither ability nor artistic taste. After living happily enough with her husband for a year the couple separated on the question of the custody of their only child, the career of Eleonora Duse. She has one daughter, who is now being educated in Turin.

As it is impossible to gain an interview with La Duse or her company, the members of which are now in the reporters' little less pronounced than that of the star herself. I have drawn the accurate intelligence of this artist from information given by her personal friends in this country and from the accounts of a correspondent in Vienna who is acquainted with the incidents of her early history. The former source of facts is not, indeed, abundant. Eleonora Duse has few friends in New York, and those she possesses are not admitted into much intimacy. A characteristic example of this peculiarity is yet fresh in the memory of one of our most womanly friends. She was before the arrival of the Italian company, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, wife of the editor of the Century, received a letter from her sister, who is living on the continent, asking her to offer some social hospitalities to Signora Duse. After the Fifth Avenue engagement had fairly commenced Mrs. Gilder called on her sister's friend, presented her letter of introduction and politest compliments. Signora Duse received the visitor and the courtesies coldly. She said nothing beyond the conventionalities of society, and was very evidently desirous that the interview should be terminated as soon as possible. Observing this constrained feeling, Mrs. Gilder drew her chair up closer, and taking La Duse's hand in her own, said earnestly: "Now, my dear signora, this is unwise and unwomanly. Here you are a stranger in a strange country. You may fall sick, we all do at times; and, however good your physician may be, you can't always rely on him. No matter how distant and reserved you may be to other people, I am resolved to look after you with the friendship that

one woman should feel toward another. Before I go out of this room I insist upon your promising me that if you are ill or in trouble at any time you will send at once to me. This reserved manner of yours may do with other people, but it won't do with me. I have been requested by my sister to look after you, and I am going to do it, whether you want me or not." La Duse was visibly affected by Mrs. Gilder's womanly affections. She acceded to the request, and a few days later, being ill, immediately sent to her doctor for drugs, and she placed in her hands the American woman for nursing and sympathy.

The malady from which Eleonora Duse is an almost constant sufferer is a spinal complaint. It cannot be cured. She has employed the best physicians in Europe with results of merely temporary relief. The condition of her health has made Signora Duse melancholy. She is averse to society, to everything save her art, to which she is devoted. She never converses with members of her company except matters of stage business. Sig. Ando, her leading man, an admirable actor, of noble Italian blood, is also a manager of her company. He has occupied his dual position for fourteen years, at a salary of \$100,000 a year. The newest member of the organization has been with it for seven years. All the actors are so thoroughly rehearsed in the stage without preparation, and perform any play in her repertory with a marvelous completeness of art that has made this engagement notable. The actors are handsomely paid and extremely devoted to their chief. Signora Duse, however, permits no such familiarity. It is a feature of her theatrical troupe. She never travels with her players, nor permits them to visit her during the frequent occasions of her illness, nor allows even Sig. Ando to stop at the hotel where she resides. Eleonora Duse is a thoroughly serious, concentrated, and ambitious woman without the pleasant foibles and whims of her sex, but possessed of the passionate, firm and splendid art of her race. Her entire nature is absorbed by the purposes of dramatic art. On the stage she is a genius; off the stage she is interesting only as a patient sufferer.

Physically Eleonora Duse is slightly above middle height. She is 32 years of age. Her figure is slender and easily adjusts itself to statuesque lines. Her face is strongly modeled; a typical Italian head with dark masses of lightless hair covering a low, smooth brow; brown, thoughtful eyes of extraordinary eloquence in expression; the nose characteristic of strength; the chin powerful yet sensitive; the lips at once self-fish and sensuous, mobile and delicate; the teeth even, white and large and generously shown in both jaws; the arms slender and thin and angular, the hands peculiarly attenuated, flat in the palms and talon-like in the fingers—a thoroughly self-possessed hand, that indicates clearly the ambition, the conservatism and the great art of the woman. Her speech is of the staccato kind—rapidly and incisive, and with so exquisite a use of modulation in emphasis that it seems to be what it is not, musical. She dresses superbly, and her general appearance is that of a woman of rare refinement, good taste and intellectuality. It is not until the week of her arrival in New York that she is seen in public. On the first night, after the third act of *Camille*, the critics gathered in the lobby and arrived at an almost unanimous conclusion that La Duse did not amount to much as an actress. Before the end of the week they proclaimed her to be greater than Sarah Bernhardt. The former estimate was not more inadequate than the latter. Eleonora Duse is a genius. There is no comparison possible between her skill and that of Bernhardt. The systems of the two women are as different as the East and the West. Bernhardt's art is uneven. The Italian actress is enchantingly smooth, easy and natural in manner. The French Jewess is tremendous in power. Signora Duse holds people dumbly in their seats. Sarah Bernhardt raises them out of the chairs in wonderment. There is as much difference between the woman of Padua and the woman of Paris as there is between Edwin Booth's "Iago" and Tommaso Salvini's "Othello." One is a consummation of art, the other is a whirlwind of dramatic force.

Eleonora Duse first came into the attention of the world by Sarah Bernhardt's declaration in Vienna last year: "La Duse is a great artist, but she is not a genius." The excitement over this criticism was international. Duse and Bernhardt parties argued the matter heatedly, and the French actress eventually lost some reputation for tact and good taste by a general derision of the Italian's power. But before the famous dictum was pronounced Eleonora Duse was a well-known name in the southern portion of Europe. The Italians worship her, and the French adore her. It is they who have shown to Ristori, Rossi or Salvini. She has won an esteem almost as warm as that of her own country people wherever she has played, and is now a favorite star in Egypt, South America, Russia, Italy, and all the theaters of the world. Her first appearance before an English-speaking audience. She has not yet performed in London or Paris. Two years ago she broached to the author of *Franchillon* her desire to gain Parisian suffrage. M. Dumas, however, declared that to be successful in Paris she must act in French, and her accent in that language was too pronounced to satisfy the fastidious Parisians. Signora Duse closed the interview in a snuff, and dismissed the French nation out of her thoughts forever.

Let us turn to Vienna, at which she created an unexampled furor last year, gave authentic and authorized particulars of her history. Eleonora Duse was born in Padua in 1811. She comes of theatrical parentage. Her father and mother were actors, although the father was a celebrated singer. She was what her father called a "celebrity," save what her father meant in being the son of a famous Italian tragedian. Nature is prone to such tricks whereby, in this instance, genius was dormant for a generation, passing directly from the grandfather, who was the renowned Luigi Duse, to his grandchild, the still greater actor, who has recently made himself known to us. Luigi Duse was thoroughly legitimate in his art. He established the Garibaldi theater in Padua, where so eminent was the esteem in which his tragic talents were held that the only title by which the Paduan actor was known to be called was that of "Sor Duse." Here his son and daughter-in-law were employed in roles fitted to their slender capacity.

"Sor" Duse was too great an artist to be careful of money. Everything he earned was spent in elaborate productions of tragedy. He could pay only the most meager salaries to his company. When his son married a young woman in the troupe the couple had nothing save their scanty wages to begin housekeeping. Eleonora Duse was engaged in poverty. Her childhood was a struggle for the existence of the family, enough macaroni to fill the stomach. She grew up in the squalor and hardship of a poor actor's home. When she was 12 years of age her father fell ill of a fever, and the child was hired to a strolling theatrical company. Her salary was small, but it

helped to support the household until her father recovered his health. By that time her prodigious talent had asserted itself. But the little maid was often so weak for lack of nourishing food that on several occasions she fainted in sight of the audiences that applauded her.

Least his conduct in compelling so young a child to play in the theater should be considered inhuman, her father concealed the immaturity of the little girl's years. Before she reached the age of 14 she had performed "France scade Rimini," "Juliet" and many other heavy roles with such intelligence and skill that the spectators believed her to be a grown woman. At this period her life was little better than that of a gypsy. She belonged to a troupe of strollers, who played in an open field under a tent. The young genius earned only enough to support her mother, who sold her wares and bought her cheap clothing and coarse food. In the course of their vagabond journey through Italy, the players wandered into Naples. Here the talents of Eleonora Duse were discovered by Cesare Rossi, father of the tragedian, whose name is also a name of this country. The elder Rossi recognized that the child-woman was a great actress. He took her away from the strollers, gave her a year's instruction in stage methods, and undertook to star Eleonora Duse as an infant phenomenon through the principal theaters of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The tour was sufficiently successful to encourage its repetition in the following year. At the close of the second season Manager Rossi counted up \$500,000 as his own share of the profits, and the youthful star had a similar sum to credit.

Determined to realize a fortune after her severe labors, Eleonora Duse returned to Italy. She was then 17 years of age, buoyant with success and possessed of the natural sentiment of girlhood. The fortune and renown she had earned gained a welcome for her in the circles of the important Italian aristocracy. The young actress was delighted to be taken up by people so much higher in birth than herself, and after a few gay months in society, she consented to marry a poor but handsome nobleman in the spring of 1878. Her husband had no patrimony, and after her child was born the young wife realized that the \$500,000 she had earned in South America would not long support the extravagances in which they were living. She announced her determination to return to the stage. Her husband objected that his noble lineage could not afford to have his wife earn her living. So they separated amicably, and in 1879 Eleonora Duse resumed her own name and organized the company that is now at the Fifth Avenue Theater. This is the plain, unvarnished and unimagined history of her life.

A LIKELY STORY.

The Old Hayseed Was Not to Be Fooled by a Conductor.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.] On board a Baltimore train pulling into Parkersburg was a man whose demeanor conveyed the impression that he was matter-of-fact all the way through. No foolishness, no trifling with or in the every-day affairs of this busy little town.

"Mr. Conductor, what time do we get into Parkersburg?" "Ten-twenty," replied the official politely. "Yes, well, what time can I get a train west?" "Nine-twenty." "Tomorrow?" "Tonight."

"Conductor, don't take me for a fool because my beard grows the wrong way and my clothes suggest whip-poorwill and pennyroyal. I'm serious." "So am I, good friend. You can make it all right."

"W-a-i, now, how?"

"Just keep your seat."

"And leave town an hour before I get into it?"

"That's the idea, my good friend."

"Look h'yer. You may be a good conductor an' know all the stations an' the spotters an' how to knock down 40 per cent. of the receipts, but when you claim to have a reversin' lever on the sun you're off, decidedly off."

"But the time changes an hour at the river."

"Then, at this rate, if I go on to San Francisco, I'll get there some time last week. I guess I'll get off and wait till I catch up with myself."

Explains Woman's Cruelty.

A well-known man who describes woman as a study in "tears and talons" and a most "cleverly cruel animal," chivalrously lays all the blame of her baseness upon man's broad shoulders. "Among women," he says, "centuries of seeing man's selection pass them by for some virtuous maiden has implanted a peculiar spite. From unremembered times the fortunate have not forborne from casting back on their unsuccessful sisters the eye of triumph and the chuckle of contempt. Ages of this founded a fresh cruelty, and there was arranged, both in the man and woman, the hatred of the too little loved, the cruelty of the plain, and the cruelty of the beautiful." All of which may be true and pathetic, but it wouldn't be well for that man to argue this doctrine before any woman's club.

Whatever is proper and becoming, and we are attached to virtue because it is included both these qualities. Virtue is an ornament that sets off the whole person of him who possesses it—his exterior and his interior. To the mind it communicates inexpressible beauties and perfections. To the body it produces delightful sensations. It is the property of virtue to calm the heart and preserve peace there, so this inward tranquility and secret joy produce a certain serenity in the countenance, an air of goodness, kindness and consideration which attracts every one's esteem.

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CAPT. JAMES COOK.

THE FAMOUS DISCOVERER OF HAWAII.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

We have been learning recently a great deal about the island of Hawaii and its people, but we hear nothing of the great navigator who discovered them, and who gave to navigation one of the strongest impulses that science has ever received. Hydrography, or chart-making, was in its infancy, and might have remained so for years if his genius had not come to the front.

Capt. James Cook sprang from the most humble family, his father being a simple day laborer, who could only afford to give the promising boy the simplest education. Marton was the name of the little Yorkshire village in which the Cooks lived, and it was surrounded by beautiful scenery, and was not far from Stockton-on-Tees, which was a more pretentious place and where the Yorkshire lad got his first notions of going to sea.

THE FAMOUS CAPT. COOK AS A BOY. The future discoverer of the Sandwich Islands used to wander along the banks of the Tees and watch the white sails of the merchantmen as they came hove in sight, and he dreamed of the day when he would be a sailor.

The coast, too, was the home of fishermen, and their rude smacks fascinated young Cook until he resolved some day to go away to sea and search out the hidden parts of the world. He was also an omnivorous reader, and would sit up far into the night poring over works on navigation, and almost before he knew how to read at all he was found spelling out the names on the old maps and charts, which existed in a very primitive form at that day.

Time came, however, for the Yorkshire boy to be at work, and his father apprenticed him, as was the custom, to a draper and a grocer in a small village named Strathes, near Whitby. Boys who could get apprenticeship in the city were considered lucky, and many a future great fortune was laid in that way. But young Cook was not satisfied to stand behind a counter and wait on the simple country folk. It took him from the sea and shut him up in a prison, and from the first day he longed to escape.

The house in which Cook was to have labored and lost his genius to the world is still standing with the year "1688" over the door, but the boy was not destined to be cooped up within its dull walls. He got tired of the drudgery of a draper's clerk, and of his own accord engaged himself for seven years with the owners of ships attached to the coal trade. This was not much of a step toward a life in foreign parts, but it was the best he could do; and while in this service he gained a great deal of the sea and laid the groundwork for the successes which came to him some years later on.

The coasting trade was dangerous, and the sturdy Yorkshire boy, whose muscles had been hardened by an outdoor life on the banks of the Tees, discovered that he was not made to get along in that service. What was more, at the end of the seven years he had so pleased his employers that he was advanced to the dignity of mate, which was the first real step toward the goal of his ambition.

YOUNG COOK COMES TO AMERICA.

At this time (the middle of the last century) England and France were grappling for the mastery on this continent, and the army and navy were in a position to receive a large number of volunteers. The English were sore pressed for sailors in their navy, and the press gangs were at work night and day. Vessels coming home from long cruises were boarded and their crews taken off to a position on the quarter-deck, and sent to America. Fishermen were seized in their little boats and obliged to tread the decks of troop ships, which carried soldiers across the water to drive the French from Canada.

James Cook, to save himself from impressment, resolved to offer his services to the British navy, and in a short time he was on his way to American shores. The Eagle was a warship of sixty guns, and was commanded by Sir Hugh Palliser. Sir Hugh noticed that his young recruit was a person of courage and judgment, and he at once promoted him to a position on the quarter-deck, and sent him to America. He was to help land the English soldiers at the foot of the Heights of Abraham.

During this hazardous service he did not lay down the study of mathematics and the science of navigation. He read for a wider field, and all the time kept his mind on the distant parts of the sea and the lands which he was certain must lie therein.

HE TAKES COMMAND OF AN ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION.

His opportunity came in the year 1768, when he was commissioned to take command of the expedition sent out to observe the transit of Venus. His vessel, the Endeavor, was a small craft, but it was thought of only as a voyage, but the young captain sailed away with high hopes.

The voyage proved the first of three which were to immortalize his name in the annals of discoveries. In the little Endeavor he visited the islands of the South Seas, among them Otaheite, where he took full observations of the transit and gave a report which stands today among the most complete of the kind in existence.

Capt. Cook was charmed by the scenery of that part of the world. It was a vast paradise, where everything was beautiful. He was the first white man to set foot on the shores of New Zealand, and he proceeded to take possession of it in the name of King George III, our old enemy during the war for independence.

The hand and brain of Cook were at work. He neglected nothing that would increase his knowledge of navigation and of the sea. He drew maps of channels in unknown parts of the globe, and brought home with him a fund of information that astonished the whole world. The Yorkshire boy

was beginning to make himself felt, and little Marton, lying sleepily in the run near the banks of the Tees, suddenly discovered that one of her boys had become famous.

Cook's first voyage, so fruitful in results, brought him his commander's commission. The King ordered him out on a second expedition, which still further extended his fame and placed him at the head of navigators of his day. On his voyage Capt. Cook sailed over twenty-five thousand leagues of the ocean, and the results of the cruise added greatly to the treasury of science and navigation.

He came back, intending to rest a while, to make the most of his scientific discoveries, and to further this work he was advanced to the rank of post captain and made one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital. This would give him just the opportunities he sought, but he was not to enjoy them long. A third expedition was determined on, and Capt. Cook was asked to command it. He obeyed, and in 1776 sailed on his last and fatal voyage.

HE DISCOVERS AND NAMES THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The daring discoverer steered his course toward the South Sea Islands, and on this voyage discovered Hawaii, the largest island of the Sandwich group. Previous to his discovery he had sailed the group, and named it "Sandwich Islands" in honor of the Earl of Sandwich. He cruised around Hawaii, making a map of its coasts and harbors, and on several occasions had intercourse with the natives.

During one of these interviews a difficulty arose between Capt. Cook and the chief of the island, and the brave navigator lost his life at the hands of the savages. It was a most unfortunate affair for science, for when Cook fell the world was called to mourn the loss of one of its greatest captains and discoverers.

The Yorkshire boy had covered himself with fame. The fishermen along the banks of the Tees recalled with pride and wonder the lad who used to come to their boats and drink in their stories of the ocean and its wonders. Little did they know in those times that his fame should become world-wide, and that one hundred years after his death a monument should be unveiled to him in the beautiful park of Sydney. Capt. Cook's vessels were the first to anchor in that harbor, and over the waters beyond it he was the first sailor to float the banners of his native land.

T. C. HARRINGTON.

FAIR FORERUNNERS.

The Women of the Exposition are Strictly "In It."

A Coin Bearing the Portrait of Isabella Designed by Kenyon Cox—California State Day—"Historic Homes of Washington."

Chicago, March 11.—A great many men as well as women are smiling at the embarrassment of the gentlemen directors in consequence of the clerical error (was it?) which virtually turns over to the lady managers the whole of the last appropriation, and the control of awards.

Mrs. Potter Palmer went to Washington, and asked for means to enable the women to carry out their plans. She returned pleased with the good will shown to her in the series of brilliant receptions which were strictly and happily social. The management of those affairs, which men are alone competent to superintend, was left to gentlemen commissioned by the World's Fair directors. The whole appropriation was \$570,880, which was to disburse the various expenses attending the system of awards.

When the Government awards were broken and the official announcement read, even Director General Davis confessed to embarrassment caused by the clause following the statement of the whole amount, and the use to which it was to be applied—the expenses attending the granting of awards to so many men. The judgment of the lady managers may be necessary; and further, "provided that of this sum, \$100,000 shall be devoted to the payment of judges, examiners and members of the committee to be appointed by the Board of Lady Managers, as authorized by the said section."

Director General Davis says this is the result of trusting matters to men who do not seem to know what they are doing. "I don't see that we can do anything change the act now. It is certainly the law, and we must abide by it, I suppose."

Nothing but an extra session of Congress can change it. What will the women do? everyone asks, but they have yet returned no answer but smiles. They are commissioned to make awards, but have no money for expenses. The board of directors have funds not to be used for awards. If it is a clerical mistake the one who made it must have some anxiety as to whether he will get his due from the lady managers or the board of directors.

A few days ago a "personal" appeared in one of the city papers, calling for the names of property-owners who object to the erection of the building of the Woman's Dormitory Association. The attention of Mrs. Helen Barker was called to the matter, but she wasn't disturbed. She could assure the public that the women had taken all legal precautions before they began to build; and had secured more names of property-holders than the law requires. Only two or three had refused their names. As there has been no response to the call, it is probable that it was issued by the agent of some hotel who is not pleased that a house such as the Family Dormitory should exist in their neighborhood. Its indorsement by the directors of the fair, as well as by the lady managers, its reasonable rates published in advance, and the un

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, LOS ANGELES, March 20, 1933.

The San Francisco vegetable market opened strong this morning. Receipts included asparagus, beans, peas, new potatoes and mushrooms. Potatoes were steady, with moderate demand, and onions were active for good stock.

The arrivals of California poultry were light. The butter market rules light, with liberal supplies of the better grades.

Old cheese is scarce. The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the English grain market, says: "Quotations of Central Indian wheat prices declined 6 1/2d. At Liverpool 1d per cental advance is paid for California. Red winter declined 1d in London. Australia has shipped 40,000 quarters weekly since January 1. The quantity of wheat on passage for Great Britain on March 18 amounted to 2,692,000 quarters. Corn is firm. Prices have risen 1d in Liverpool."

New York Stocks.

New York, March 20.—The stock market was exceedingly erratic today. The tempo of speculation changed almost catch turn for the reason that prices suddenly moved when the market looked the weakest, and vice versa. A heavy bear raid after 2 o'clock resulted in carrying some shares down to the low figures.

Northern Pacific preferred and Lead Trust show a decline for the day of 2 1/2 per cent. The remainder of the list reached anywhere from 1/8 to 1/4 points.

Government bonds closed steady. New York, March 20.—Money—On call, easier at 6 1/2 per cent; closed offered at 2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 1/2 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Firm; 60-day bills, 4.8 1/2 at 4 1/2; demand, 4.8 1/2 at 4.8 1/2.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

Atchafson, 32 1/2; Or. Imp., 22 1/2; Am. Exp., 29 1/2; Am. Oil, 47 1/2; C. & G., 31 1/2; Can. Pac., 77 1/2; Can. South., 12 1/2; Cen. Pac., 27 1/2; Del. & R. G. pld., 53 1/2; Distillers, 10 1/2; Gen. Electric, 102 1/2; Illinois Cen., 99 1/2; Kan. & Tex., 23 1/2; Lake Shore, 30 1/2; Lead Trust, 30 1/2; Louis. & Nash, 73 1/2; Mich. Cen., 104 1/2; Mo. Pac., 21 1/2; North Am., 98 1/2; N. Pac., 106 1/2; N. Pac. pld., 40 1/2; N. W. pld., 141 1/2; N. Y. C., 104 1/2.

New York Mining Stocks.

Crown, 20; Cal. & Va., 20; Deadwood, 10; Gould & Cur., 20; Hale & Nor., 20; Homestake, 12; Iron Silver, 35; Ontario, 10; Ophir, 10; San Francisco Mining Stocks, March 20.

Belcher, 85; Best & Bel., 10; Chollar, 10; Con. Va., 20; Confidence, 5; Gould & Cur., 20; Hale & Nor., 100.

Boston Stocks.

Boston, March 20.—Closing: Atchafson, 32 1/2; Boston & Santa Fe, 32 1/2; Chicago, Burlington, 10; Con. Va., 20; Deadwood, 10; Gould & Cur., 20; Hale & Nor., 20; Homestake, 12; Iron Silver, 35; Ontario, 10; Ophir, 10; San Francisco Mining Stocks, March 20.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

Belcher, 85; Best & Bel., 10; Chollar, 10; Con. Va., 20; Confidence, 5; Gould & Cur., 20; Hale & Nor., 100.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Wheat had a quiet, lower; quickly declined 1/4 on weaker cables, few Northwest receipts and free selling by one or two heavy local houses; fluctuated narrowly, closed easy and 1/4 lower than Saturday.

Receipts were 102,000 bushels; shipments, 33,000 bushels. Closing quotations: WHEAT—Easy; cash, 73 1/2; May, 76 1/2; June, 77 1/2; July, 78 1/2; August, 79 1/2; September, 80 1/2; October, 81 1/2; November, 82 1/2; December, 83 1/2; January, 84 1/2; February, 85 1/2; March, 86 1/2; April, 87 1/2; May, 88 1/2; June, 89 1/2; July, 90 1/2; August, 91 1/2; September, 92 1/2; October, 93 1/2; November, 94 1/2; December, 95 1/2; January, 96 1/2; February, 97 1/2; March, 98 1/2; April, 99 1/2; May, 100 1/2; June, 101 1/2; July, 102 1/2; August, 103 1/2; September, 104 1/2; October, 105 1/2; November, 106 1/2; December, 107 1/2; January, 108 1/2; February, 109 1/2; March, 110 1/2; April, 111 1/2; May, 112 1/2; June, 113 1/2; July, 114 1/2; August, 115 1/2; September, 116 1/2; October, 117 1/2; November, 118 1/2; December, 119 1/2; January, 120 1/2; February, 121 1/2; March, 122 1/2; April, 123 1/2; May, 124 1/2; June, 125 1/2; July, 126 1/2; August, 127 1/2; September, 128 1/2; October, 129 1/2; November, 130 1/2; December, 131 1/2; January, 132 1/2; 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November, 898 1/2; December, 899 1/2; January, 900 1/2; February, 901 1/2; March, 902 1/2; April, 903 1/2; May, 904 1/2; June, 905 1/2; July, 906 1/2; August, 907 1/2; September, 908 1/2; October, 909 1/2; November, 910 1/2; December, 911 1/2; January, 912 1/2; February, 913 1/2; March, 914 1/2; April, 915 1/2; May, 916 1/2; June, 917 1/2; July, 918 1/2; August, 919 1/2; September, 920 1/2; October, 921 1/2; November, 922 1/2; December, 923 1/2; January, 924 1/2; February, 925 1/2; March, 926 1/2; April, 927 1/2; May, 928 1/2; June, 929 1/2; July, 930 1/2; August, 931 1/2; September, 932 1/2; October, 933 1/2; November, 934 1/2; December, 935 1/2; January, 936 1/2; February, 937 1/2; March, 938 1/2; April, 939 1/2; May, 940 1/2; June, 941 1/2; July, 942 1/2; August, 943 1/2; September, 944 1/2; October, 945 1/2; November, 946 1/2; December, 947 1/2; January, 948 1/2; February, 949 1/2; March, 950 1/2; April, 951 1/2; May, 952 1/2; June, 953 1/2; July, 954 1/2; August, 955 1/2; September, 956 1/2; October, 957 1/2; November, 958 1/2; December, 959 1/2; January, 960 1/2; February, 961 1/2; March, 962 1/2; April, 963 1/2; May, 964 1/2; June, 965 1/2; July, 966 1/2; August, 967 1/2; September, 968 1/2; October, 969 1/2; November, 970 1/2; December, 971 1/2; January, 972 1/2; February, 973 1/2; March, 974 1/2; April, 975 1/2; May, 976 1/2; June, 977 1/2; July, 978 1/2; August, 979 1/2; September, 980 1/2; October, 981 1/2; November, 982 1/2; December, 983 1/2; January, 984 1/2; February, 985 1/2; March, 986 1/2; April, 987 1/2; May, 988 1/2; June, 989 1/2; July, 990 1/2; August, 991 1/2; September, 992 1/2; October, 993 1/2; November, 994 1/2; December, 995 1/2; January, 996 1/2; February, 997 1/2; March, 998 1/2; April, 999 1/2; May, 1000 1/2; June, 1001 1/2; July, 1002 1/2; August, 1003 1/2; September, 1004 1/2; October, 1005 1/2; November, 1006 1/2; December, 1007 1/2; January, 1008 1/2; February, 1009 1/2; March, 1010 1/2; April, 1011 1/2; May, 1012 1/2; June, 1013 1/2; July, 1014 1/2; August, 1015 1/2; September, 1016 1/2; October, 1017 1/2; November, 1018 1/2; December, 1019 1/2; January, 102